

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1929 BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Eighteen Pages

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1929—VOL. XXI, NO. 163

ATLANTIC EDITION **

FIVE CENTS A COPY

LABOR CABINET WELL RECEIVED BY ALL PARTIES

Ramsay MacDonald's Selection Is Styled 'Strong Team of Moderates'

HENDERSON SELECTION IS CAUSE OF COMMENT

Prime Minister Makes Clear His Attitude on American and European Debts

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Ramsay MacDonald's Cabinet, with one not very prominent exception, George Lansbury, First Commissioner of Works, represents Labor's right or moderate wing.

Even Mr. Lansbury, like Sir Oswald Mosley, the new Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, a Minister not in the Cabinet, The Christian Science Monitor representative learns to act, at least partly, as a lieutenant to James H. Thomas, the new Lord Privy Seal, a well-tried moderate, who is entrusted, as an innovation in Cabinet organization with the carrying out of the Labor mandate for relieving unemployment. As The Times points out therefore "the directorate is so weighted that indulgence in speculative courses is unlikely."

Upon the whole the appointments are well received by all parties as representing a strong team of moderates, chosen with judgment from the best materials available. Arthur Henderson, the new Foreign Secretary, is looked upon as an experienced if not a brilliant administrator, who may do better than his past record suggests.

The Times says: "It is no reflection upon the stable qualities of Arthur Henderson, who goes to the Foreign Office, to say that he is likely to prove susceptible to the fervent interest which his leader is known to take in foreign affairs." The Manchester Guardian (Liberal) says: "Mr. Henderson must surely be judged without bias, and it may be that those who know him best are aware of qualities not generally credited to him which make his appointment to the Foreign Secretariate a more promising choice than at first sight appears."

The Daily Telegraph, Conservative, is also critical. "Mr. Henderson's appointment to the Foreign Office can hardly be welcomed, though it is fair to remember that this was the hardest place for Mr. MacDonald to fill when once he had decided not to hold it himself in conjunction with the premiership. For after all no one

Continued on Page 7, Column 4



Upper Row, Left to Right—Mr. Justice Sankey, Arthur Greenwood, Margaret Bondfield, Noel Buxton, Sidney Webb, Lord Thomson. Center Row, Left to Right—Arthur Henderson, Capt. Wedgwood Benn, George Lansbury.

Sir Oswald Mosley, J. R. Clynes, J. H. Thomas, William Adamson. Lower Row, Left to Right—Sir C. P. Trevelyan, William Graham, Tom Shaw, Lord Parma, Albert V. Alexander, Philip Snowden.

BRITAIN STUDIES WORLD EFFECTS OF YOUNG PLAN

Acceptance of Reparations Report Expected, but MacDonald Move Is Awaited

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The Owen Young report on reparations, signed at Paris June 7, is regarded here as likely to equal if not exceed in world importance even that other famous document then same subject drawn up in 1924, also under American auspices, by Gen. Charles G. Dawes and his associates.

Until Ramsay MacDonald's Government gets into the saddle it is impossible to give an authoritative opinion as to whether the British Government will accept it. Inquiries in official circles here indicate, however, that so far there is no reason to expect anything else.

The surrender of British arrears payments, which it proposes, does not chime with the views of the new Chancellor of the Exchequer recently emphatically expressed. Even so, so far as the island of Britain claims as Phillips Snowden, however, has not shown himself impervious to the fact that mutual concessions may have to be made in the interests of settlement.

The reduction the report proposes in the period during which reparations in kind, competing with British trade, are to be continued is regarded as affording a promising compromise.

The committee's work also has been so thoroughly done and so many difficulties have been overcome that failure in the final stages now reached is in no way expected.

The next step anticipated is a conference of the nations concerned to put into treaty form the conclusions arrived at.

Chicago Seeks
Way Out of Its
Tax Problems

Citizens Committee Expected to Solve Difficult Due to Reassessment

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—A year without tax income for Chicago and Cook County is the immediate possibility held out by assessment officials here. They say that because of a reassessment order, collections will be just about a year late. Tax officials declare they have borrowed to the limit, and can get no more loans.

To find a way out of this impossible situation, a citizens' committee has been nominated by representatives of the City Council and County Board. It is expected to make frank, businesslike recommendations if confirmed by these two bodies.

Chicago's annual tax trouble hinges upon the question of what has been generally accepted as a notoriously unjust situation. Instead of real estate being assessed upon a uniform equitable basis of accepted value, as in many other cities, politics has governed the assessments for many years. It has been common knowledge that reductions in assessments were granted in many instances as political favors. No system prevailed. Some parts of the city paid higher taxes than others.

Finally a reassessment was ordered on a business basis, but circumstances have operated to make it take longer than expected. Some say taxes due last month should be collected until more than a year hence.

To make the problem more difficult, some of the major tax assessing bodies, like the municipality and the Board of Education, have borrowed many millions in advance of the receipt of taxes.

It is hoped that the tax committee just nominated will frankly challenge assessing and review officials to speed up the making of assessments and collection of taxes, said J. L. Jacobs, efficiency expert of the county and one of the four men who made the nominations. Mr. Jacobs contends that the taxes could be brought in within three months if the boards would co-operate.

INDEX OF THE MONITOR

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1929
General News—Pages..... 1-2, 3, 5, 7
Sporting News—Pages..... 12, 13, 14, 15
Financial News—Pages..... 12, 13

FEATURES
Antiques and Interior Decoration..... 8
The Sun Room..... 10
Gardening..... 10
Music News of the World..... 10
The Home Forum..... 10
Expectation of Good..... 14
Praise and Blame..... 14
Daily Features..... 13

Protest Raised in Canadian House Over Government's Liquor Policy

Conservative, Progressive and Farmer Members Declare That the Liberal Government Is 'Tolerant' as Regards Exports to United States

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—Protests against the Government's toleration of liquor export to the United States, and more especially for its failure to refuse clearances to liquor cargoes destined for a dry country, arose from half a dozen Conservative, Progressive and Farmer members when the Department of National Revenue estimates came before Parliament.

The assertions that Canada was living up to the terms of the liquor treaty, and that the United States was not doing all in its power to enforce prohibition, did not excuse the Dominion for legalizing the traffic of liquor carriers and acting inconsistently with its stand in the League of Nations toward the suppression of drug traffic, declared John Evans, Progressive, Alberta, who designated "liquor as the worst drug of all," and a rumrunner and bootlegger as "no better than a murderer."

Difference in Duty
T. E. Kaiser, Conservative, drew attention to Canada's export of over two and a third million gallons of whisky, half of it direct to the United States. He believed, however, that a still larger quantity reached the United States after it had been shipped to the island of Miquelon. When liquor goes to the island had only \$1 a gallon duty it paid \$9 when destined for the United States.

In consequence the island was receiving a quantity equivalent to 50 gallons per head of the adult population, and that it would be absurd, he said, to say that it was being consumed there. Why, he asked, should Canada

charge only \$1 when liquor went out by the front door and \$9 when it went out by the back door by way of Detroit or Niagara Falls?

Increase of Exports

Milton Campbell, Progressive, Saskatchewan, quoted figures showing the increasing quantities of liquor being exported to the United States and criticized the Minister of National Revenue for his arguments advanced in a recent speech as to why the Government was not interfering with this export. Mr. Campbell considered the arguments illogical and weak, especially when the Minister took the stand that it was not the business of Canada to help another nation to enforce its laws. Assisting in the upholding of law and order must also be represented in the government.

Th. reorganization was ratified by a unanimous vote from which the Tsardars abstained by absenting themselves from the parliamentary session in protest against the appointment of Mr. Gonatas and Mr. Carapanyatoss, as Minister and Undersecretary, respectively, for Communications.

The Tsardars are undecided whether they should return to the Chamber or keep aloof as long as the present administration lasts. Mr. Venizelos has expressed surprise that the Royalists should contest the Government's right to employ men what the last elections were shown to enjoy the people's confidence in the major important.

The only important ministerial change is the replacement of the Foreign Minister by the former Marine Minister, Mr. Argyropoulos, who after assuming office, cabled to Angora to Ruddy Bey, expressing the hope that he would help him in quickly solving outstanding questions.

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—Disputes from Athens give the composition of the new Venizelos Cabinet as follows:

Eleutherios Venizelos, Prime Minister.

Perciles Argyropoulos, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

George Maris, Minister of Finance.

Senator Gonatas, Minister of Communications.

K. Zavitzianos, Minister of the Interior.

Senator Dingas, Minister of Justice.

Themistocles Sophoulis, Minister of War.

D. Dotzaris, Minister of Marine.

Senator Spyrides, Minister of Agriculture.

Mr. Gondikas, Minister of Education.

P. Vourloumis, Minister of National Economy.

Mr. Ammatueldis, Minister of Public Welfare.

M. I. Kanavos, Governor-General of Macedonia.

Mr. Argyropoulos who resumes the office which he held in the Kondylis Cabinet from August to November, 1926, has been directed to report on the new Turkish proposal and is awaiting the return of the Greek minister, Mr. Papas, from Angora.

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SANTIAGO, Chile—President Ibáñez has signed a decree appropriating 1,000,000 pesos (\$120,000) for development of the fruit-growing industry.

An American expert will be engaged to supervise packing and exporting of fruit, and several fruit packing plants will be constructed.

BY UNITED PRESS

MONDAY

More Caution and Less Traffic Noise Advocated After London Survey

Motorists May Not Disturb by Strident and Noisy Horns the Normal Hours of Sleep—Curbs for Reckless Drivers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON — The committee appointed to inquire into road traffic noises and priority of traffic at crossings is divided.

general prohibition against reckless or dangerous driving. The committee advocates that traffic proceeding along a road of lesser traffic importance should look out for and give way to vehicles proceeding along a road of greater traffic importance.

The question of the most suitable type of layout at road junctions was considered. It had been deemed desirable that the crossing of two roads of equal importance should be different in its aspects from those where a major road crosses a minor.

Drivers on a minor road should exercise an increased degree of caution and should expect to be put to more delay and inconvenience in crossing than on a main road.

Crossings are divided by the committee under three headings: (a) two roads of major importance; (b) the crossing of a major road by a minor, and (c) a major road crossed by a subsidiary road of quite minor traffic importance. For each of these cases a suitable layout can be provided, and they are classified for (a) a complete roundabout, for (b) a partial roundabout, and for (c) a "staggered" subsidiary road.

As regards traffic at crossroads there is at present in law only a

Full Text

of the

EXPERTS' REPORT

on

Reparations Settlement

will appear in

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

MONDAY

BY UNITED PRESS

MONDAY</p

WILBUR BOARD ON EDUCATION LAYS OUT PLAN

Interior Secretary Outlines
Scope of Ends Which It Is
Hoped to Attain

SPcial from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON—The special committee appointed by Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, to study the relations between the various agencies of the Government, and education, and to recommend a working program for the future, held an all-day conference at the Department of the Interior.

Dr. Wilbur said that through the so-called bureau of education in the Department of the Interior there had been an attempt to obtain a certain leadership, and he was of the opinion that, on the whole, it had done good work and provided sound leadership. He added, however, that "those of us who have studied it lately have felt that there is a great deal more that can be done. We have endeavored to increase the responsibility of the office by elevating somewhat the commissioner of education and by making room for an assistant secretary of education. We are trying to find a suitable position for assistant commissioner of education."

"Aside from the activities of the

IDEAS OF YOUTH IN INDUSTRIES ARE ADVOCATED

New England Council Leader Urges More Recognition of Younger Generation

SPcial to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MANCHESTER, Vt.—Industry and commerce will profit if increasing weight is given to the ideas and aggressiveness of youth, according to E. C. Johnson, vice-president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in a report just presented to the New England Council, at its fifteenth quarterly meeting here.

Mr. Johnson was the head of the 12,000-mile "Land Cruise" of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which toured through the South and West recently. His report constituted a review of the trip during which a marked interest in the industries, scenery and history of New England was encountered.

"We were impressed with the youth of the business leaders we met," Mr. Johnson said. "We could easily see that the ideas, the progressiveness and the aggressiveness of young men should be given more recognition in New England business and industry."

Resolution Reported

The executive group of the council reported favorably upon a resolution calling for increased employment for graduates of New England schools, colleges and universities. The resolution also urged these graduates to give careful consideration to opportunities to be found in this region.

"New England has need of youth," the resolution declared, "and with her commercial and industrial activity at a high level should be able to provide suitable opportunities for them."

Henry S. Dennison, Framingham, Mass., manufacturer and author of the section on "Management" in the report of the Committee on Recent Economic Changes, of which President Hoover is chairman, emphasized the value of solving the problems of management by modern research methods.

"It is widely believed by business managers that the research activities of leading companies are among the primary causes of their success," he said.

Mr. Dennison urged the increased development of quality standards and specifications, the application of research to merchandising and marketing problems, and a closer co-operation of the designing, engineering, manufacturing and sales departments.

"Business has, of course, always benefited from discovery," he added, "but it has mostly taken discovery where it found it—as a gift. It is now more often the case that by research, discovery is specially provided for and so accelerated. Business research does more than invite discovery; it gives to operating management a chance to base its decision upon fact."

Report on Power

A report prepared by Charles L. Edgar, president of the Edison Company of Boston, as chairman of the council's co-operation committee of the power industry, showed that only one year ago there had been a marked increase in the use of electricity since 1927, requiring the use of the "Interstate electricity clause" developed by the New England Council. The clause was drawn to be inserted in interstate contracts for the purchase or sale of electricity, in order to "retain state regulation and to prevent the necessity of national regulation through intervention."

The study of ways and means for speeding up the electrification of rural areas in New England has been completed by the council's farm power committee, it was reported, and the council's co-operative power committee has brought up to date its study of interstate transmission and interconnections in New England.

"certain responsibilities have been accepted in the Government for certain types of education of vocational character and otherwise. We feel that a very careful study should be made since there is a tendency at the present time in this country to bring to Washington all the educational problems of the various parts of the country. There should be a limit, especially in the educational field."

Dr. Charles R. Mann, director of the American Council on Education, appointed general chairman of the advisory committee, outlined the present scope of government participation in education and said that the task confronting the conference is very difficult, because the whole question of organization of education in the Federal Government "is pretty well loaded with dynamite, as everyone knows who has lived here and observed operations for any length of time."

Dr. Mann said that an early report was not expected, but Dr. Wilbur preferred to have the advisory committee work out its plan in detail and with unanimity before it took a year. Adjournment was taken without setting a date for another general meeting after reports had been received from the three subcommittees indicating that they would be unable to formulate plans for several months.

James E. Russell is chairman of the subcommittee on educational activities of the Federal Government; Luton D. Coffman of the committee to consider subsidies of the Federal Government to colleges, and Frank Cody for the committee to study other educational subsidies. The members of the committee are apportioned among these three groups.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy

A INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, at Copley Plaza, Boston. Publishing Society, 105 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payables in advance, \$1.00 a year, \$1.25 a month, \$12.50 a year. Single copies, 10 cents. (Printed in

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Postage paid for in Boston, 192 Act of Oct. 2, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Buy a Squeez-E-Zu
SANITARY
MOP
TODAY!
Complete
Mop
\$1.50.

Seven hands' labor, three
can wring it ready dry.
Outwards, other mops 3 to 1.
Rewards, removable mop
heads, 75¢
onwards, removable like electric
light bulb. Approved by Good House-
keeping Magazine. At all Good Dealer
or order direct. All Good Dealer

SQUEEZ-E-ZU MOP CO., INC.
New Orleans, La.
DEALERS! JOHNSON'S ENQUIRIES

The Hollywood Storage Company

HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA
serving Los Angeles, Holly-
wood and Beverly Hills.
Private spur track.

Packing Moving
Shipping Storage

Customs Clearances
Export Declarations
representatives the world
around

Hollywood Storage Co.
Commonly Located
1025 N. HIGHLAND
GRANITE 1161

ROSE HANDBAGS
STAYFORM

DAILY TALK
Free
Yourself

from steels and
binding corsets.
STAYFORM is the
way! Thousands of
women enjoy com-
fort, slender style
and freedom in
this supreme mod-
ern garment.

Let Rose Hanska's
experts demon-
strate STAYFORM
on your own figure
at any of her shops.
No obligation.

\$5.85 to \$25

1524-26 Stevens Bldg.

17 North State Street
825 East Franklin Street
4225 Sheridan Road
57 East Madison Street
Edgewater Beach Hotel
CHICAGO, ILL.

1603 Oregon Avenue
EVANSTON, ILL.

Shop Number 8, Taylor Arcade
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

Shop Number 18, Plankinton Arcade
Milwaukee, WIS.

813 Main Street, DUBUQUE, IOWA

Newmark's Women's Shop

SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

14 Court Arcade Bldg.,

TULSA, OKLAHOMA

401 Broadway Street

St. PAUL, MINN.

822 Nicollet Avenue

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

205 Broadway Arcade

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

111 West Monroe Street

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Savings Accounts Show Odd Periods

SARANAC INN, N. Y.—The average American who puts his money into a savings account adds to the sum for seven years. Then, for some mysterious reason, he takes his money out.

That is one of the facts discovered by a special committee of the Na-

tion's Savings Association.

SPRING CLOTH secures sprayer to the nozzle of your hose, nothing to get out of. To change position of sprayer pick up with full stream and re-locate without getting wet. Send for today.

BLOOMFIELD NOVELTY CO.,
Bloomfield, N. J.

**POLISHING RED
for GOLD**
POLISHING GREEN
for STEEL & SILVER
Polishing Paste (White Comp.)

Furnace Polishes, Brass, Copper, Herold!

Emery in Box for Grinding Steel

Triplex Comp.

Furnace Polishes, Brass, Copper, Herold!

Emery in Box for Grinding Steel

Triplex Comp.

HOCHGLANZPASTA

TRIPLEX PASTA

STANZEROL

REINHOLD

Marke "HEROLD"

lefern in guten Qualitäten

Dr. W. H. Trippen & Co.

Manufacturers of Polishes and Products

FRIBURG I.B. (Germany) No. 353

Agents wanted for industrial towns in

Poland, France, Italy, etc.

For further information apply to

Mr. W. H. Trippen & Co.

Freiburg I.B. No. 353

Vertreter an allen grösseren Plätzen
auch im Auslande gesucht

for \$29—

you will enjoy our beautiful

Flower-Border, 12 persons
(82 pieces) Porcelain

DINNER and
TEA SERVICES

Carriage paid to London

Hoirs Wwe. Christener

BERNE, SWITZERLAND

Safe Delivery Guaranteed

Wm. A. Thompson Co.

Diamonds and Jewelry

Remounting—Repairing

Special from MONITOR BUREAU

53-STORY HOTEL
PLANNED IN NEW YORK

SPRING CLOTH secures sprayer to the nozzle of your hose, nothing to get out of. To change position of sprayer pick up with full stream and re-locate without getting wet. Send for today.

BLOOMFIELD NOVELTY CO.,
Bloomfield, N. J.

ALUMINUM-BAFFLE
LAWN SPRAYER

PRICE \$1.00
POST PAID

SPRING CLOTH secures sprayer to the nozzle of your hose, nothing to get out of. To change position of sprayer pick up with full stream and re-locate without getting wet. Send for today.

BLOOMFIELD NOVELTY CO.,
Bloomfield, N. J.

ALUMINUM-BAFFLE
LAWN SPRAYER

PRICE \$1.00
POST PAID

SPRING CLOTH secures sprayer to the nozzle of your hose, nothing to get out of. To change position of sprayer pick up with full stream and re-locate without getting wet. Send for today.

BLOOMFIELD NOVELTY CO.,
Bloomfield, N. J.

ALUMINUM-BAFFLE
LAWN SPRAYER

PRICE \$1.00
POST PAID

SPRING CLOTH secures sprayer to the nozzle of your hose, nothing to get out of. To change position of sprayer pick up with full stream and re-locate without getting wet. Send for today.

BLOOMFIELD NOVELTY CO.,
Bloomfield, N. J.

ALUMINUM-BAFFLE
LAWN SPRAYER

PRICE \$1.00
POST PAID

SPRING CLOTH secures sprayer to the nozzle of your hose, nothing to get out of. To change position of sprayer pick up with full stream and re-locate without getting wet. Send for today.

BLOOMFIELD NOVELTY CO.,
Bloomfield, N. J.

ALUMINUM-BAFFLE
LAWN SPRAYER

PRICE \$1.00
POST PAID

SPRING CLOTH secures sprayer to the nozzle of your hose, nothing to get out of. To change position of sprayer pick up with full stream and re-locate without getting wet. Send for today.

BLOOMFIELD NOVELTY CO.,
Bloomfield, N. J.

ALUMINUM-BAFFLE
LAWN SPRAYER

PRICE \$1.00
POST PAID

SPRING CLOTH secures sprayer to the nozzle of your hose, nothing to get out of. To change position of sprayer pick up with full stream and re-locate without getting wet. Send for today.

BLOOMFIELD NOVELTY CO.,
Bloomfield, N. J.

ALUMINUM-BAFFLE
LAWN SPRAYER

PRICE \$1.00
POST PAID

SPRING CLOTH secures sprayer to the nozzle of your hose, nothing to get out of. To change position of sprayer pick up with full stream and re-locate without getting wet. Send for today.

BLOOMFIELD NOVELTY CO.,
Bloomfield, N. J.

ALUMINUM-BAFFLE
LAWN SPRAYER

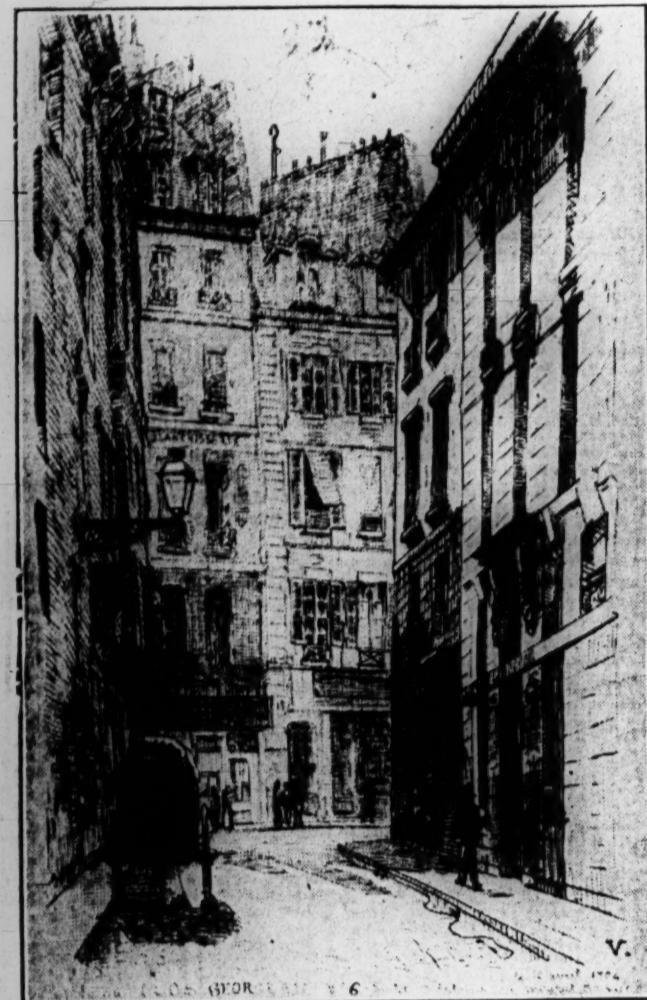
PRICE \$1.00
POST PAID

SPRING CLOTH secures sprayer to the nozzle of your hose, nothing to get out of. To change position of sprayer pick up with full stream and re-locate without getting wet. Send for today.

1879



Square-Faced House in the Rue des Moulins, Demolished to Make Way for the Avenue de l'Opéra.



The Rue du Clos Georgeau. Bossuet Lived at No. 6. This Quarter Was Entirely Changed for the Sake of the Avenue de l'Opéra.



Old House in the Rue des Moulins Which Was Razed When the Avenue de l'Opéra Was Cut Through.

Reproduced by Permission of Maison Correlet
The Avenue de l'Opéra in Course of Construction. From an Engraving Dated 1876. The Opera House, in the Distance, Was Completed Only Two Years Previously.

PARIS

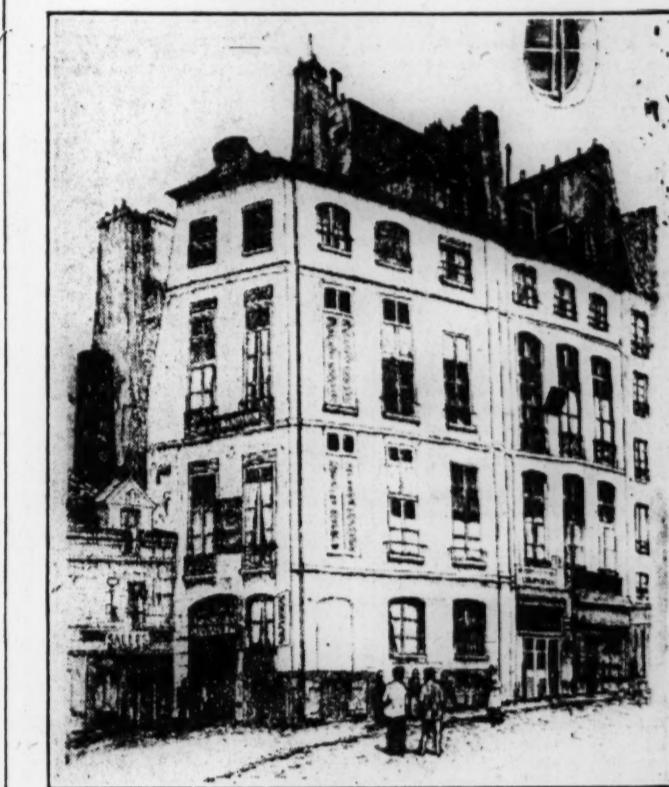
AVENUE DE L'OPÉRA

LE GRAND HOTEL	5
CONTI & GANCI Automobiles	1
COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY Postal Telegraph J. TERQUEM International Booksellers	49
MATI Furnishing, Decoration	47
NESTA Fancy Jewellery	45
PERRIN Gloves	43
HANAN SHOE CO.	
HOTEL EDOUARD VII LE DELMONICO DE PARIS Restaurant	39
ETAM Stockings	
BRENTANO'S American Booksellers	37
HAUTCOEUR Etchings, Christmas cards, etc.	35
BERNARD & CIE. Dresses & Coats	
BERNARD & CIE. Furs	33
TEDESCO FRERES Paintings	
KINDAL Swedish Cutlery	
GUILD TRAVEL BUREAU Travels	
BRASSERIE UNIVERSELLE Restaurant	31
RENEE SUZANNE Couture	
LEFAURICHON & CIE. Embroideries & Laces	
SINGER Sewing Machines	27
L. KALINA Gents' Tailor	25
W. CUVERVILLE Hairdresser, Wigmaker	
AU GAGNE PETIT Furnishings	23
AU GAGNE PETIT Ladies' Trouseus	
FRANCO BELGIQUE TOURS American Touring Agency	19
A. NEUBAUER & CIE. Furriers, Couturiers	
DRESSOIR SHOES	
LE DUSAUTOY Gents' & Ladies' Tailor	
GUY AMERONGEN & CIE. Stock Brokers on "Syndicat des Banquiers"	
CONFISERIE DU CHIEN QUI SAUTE Confiseur, Candies	15
MADAME DRION Corsets	
BANQUE DU JOURNAL DES RENTIERS Financial Newspapers	
OSWALD (H. BEIN Succ.) Laces, Handkerchiefs, Baby Dresses	13
A. BENARD Furs, Modes, Coats	
COMPTOMETER (FELT TARRAUT Mfg.) Calculating Machine	9
AU CARILLON Tea Room, Refreshments	7
BANQUE DE SUEDE & DE PARIS Material & Tapestries for Furnishings	5
Maurice LAUER SUZANNE GRIGNON Modes	
SOCIETE GENERALE Bank	3
GEORGES LUNN Travel Agency	
LE REBOISEMENT NATIONAL FRANCAIS Tree Planting Investments	
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR An International Daily Newspaper	
NORWICH UNION LIFE Insurance Company	
MOYNAT Trunks, Bags, Leather Goods	5
MELCY Photographer	

PLACE DU THÉÂTRE FRANÇAIS



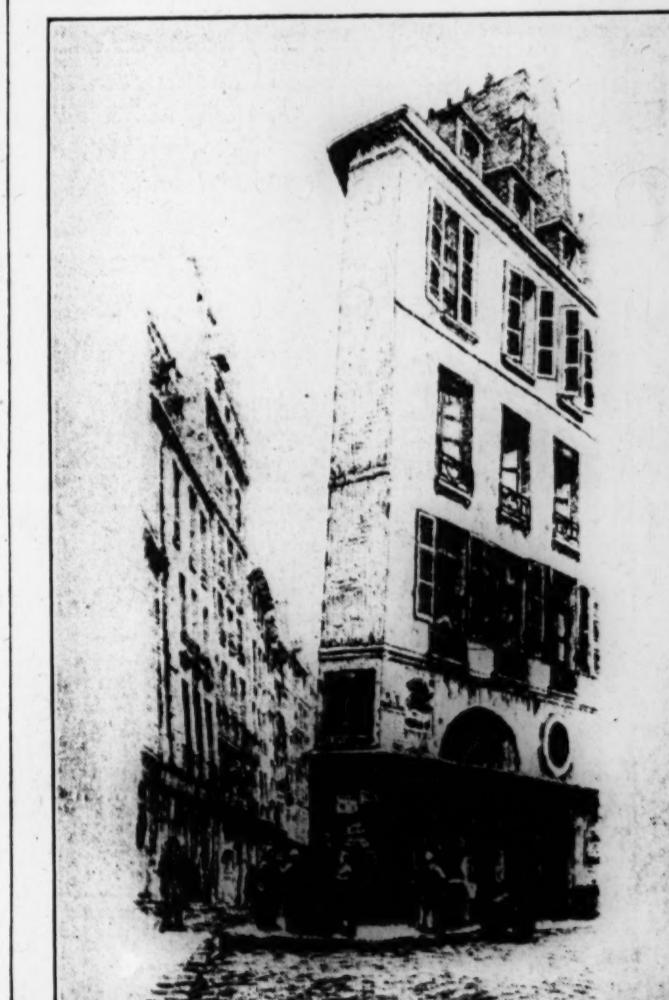
Ornate Gateway of the Hôtel d'Helvétius, in the Rue Sainte Anne, Which Was Engulfed by the Avenue de l'Opéra.



La Maison du Prevot, at No. 17 Rue d'Argenteuil, Which Came Down to Make Way for the Avenue de l'Opéra.



Fountain at the Corner of the Rue des Moulins and the Rue des Moineaux, Known as "La Fontaine d'Amour," Which Disappeared When the Avenue de l'Opéra Was Built.



Corner of the Rue des Moulins and the Rue des Moineaux (Street of the Mills and Street of the Sparrows) in 1876 Just Before Construction of the Avenue de l'Opéra.

RUSSIA CHARTS UNIFIED DRIVE TO TRADE PEAK

Ambitious 'Blueprint of Prosperity' Threatened by Agricultural Slack

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW.—The "pyatletka" or five-year plan of industrial and economic development is now one of the chief objects of public discussion in Russia.

It represents an "extraordinarily

ambitious effort to plot the graph of the country's future production and contains precise specifications as to what the year 1933 must bring in such varied fields as the output of pig-iron, the agricultural planted area, the foreign trade balance, etc.

Such a scheme would only be conceivable under a system where industry and transport, foreign trade, banking and finance are welded into a unit, responsive to centralized direction.

Even under these conditions its realization will require tremendous effort, first, because it sets an extremely fast pace for the industrial expansion of the country, and second, because agriculture, being almost entirely in the hands of individual peasant farmers, does not always conform in its lines of development with the plans of the Communist officials in Moscow.

Uncompromisingly Socialist

The "pyatletka" is uncompromisingly Socialist in character and outlook, and its realization will mean a further contraction of the already narrow bounds of private capital in Russian economic life.

It is made up without any reference to the possibility of obtaining any large supply of capital from abroad in the form of loans, long-term credits or concession investments; but such aid, should it be forthcoming, would facilitate the accomplishment of the plan and permit its extension.

Today 80 per cent of the total industrial production is in state and co-operative hands. The remaining 20 per cent comes mostly from the small shops of handicraft workers. In 1933, it is estimated, 92 per cent of the industrial production will be on a state and co-operative basis.

In agriculture, state and collective farms now furnish 2 per cent of the total output; within five years it is planned to bring this up to 16 per cent.

The 75 per cent share of retail trade which now belongs to state and co-operative organizations will increase to 91 per cent if it is decided, and the present membership of the consumers' co-operatives, 22,500,000, will grow to 48,200,000.

Over 16,000,000 rubles will be invested in industry during the five-year period, and it is expected that the annual value of the industrial output will rise from 18,300,000 rubles to 42,200,000,000 rubles.

Great Increase Planned

Special attention will be paid to the development of the so-called heavy industries, mining, machine building and metallurgy. The output of pig-iron is supposed to increase from 3,500,000 tons to 75,000,000 tons.

Agricultural production is supposed to increase from 16,600,000,000 rubles to 25,800,000,000 rubles, and there will be a sweeping extension of acreage. Productivity of industrial labor will double, and there will be a substantial reduction in the industrial price level, if the five-year plan is carried out.

What are the prospects that this

Miss Martha Vick
Now in Charge of
Saks
Millinery Dept.
—assisted by
MRS. ELLIS and
MISS ELLIDGE

LOUIS SAKS
Second Ave. at 19th St., Birmingham

**Hill
Grocery
Co.**
BIRMINGHAM
A Store Near You

**Loveman's
Studio
of Interiors**
—offers a professional service to those with new homes to furnish.

We ask that you let us know if you are building or planning to move.

Designs for tasteful interiors will be submitted by our staff, either for furnishings, or drapery hangings, or both.

The Hollywood Country Club is our most recent boast in this specialized work.

**LOVEMAN,
JOSEPH
and LOEB**
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

ambitious project will be actually realized? Notwithstanding the lack of foreign capital, Russian industry during the last three years has gained at the rapid average annual rate of 26 per cent, and has even surpassed the expectations of the state-planning organizations.

The weak spot in the "pyatletka" would seem to be agriculture, which has been stationary or even retrograde. Inasmuch as last year's inadequate harvest brought the cities to a system of regulated bread distribution, the seriousness of a prospective further decline of 6,000,000 tons in the basic food grains, predicted by Premier Rykoff for this year, scarcely requires to be emphasized.

The five-year plan is an interesting experiment in Socialist direction of the entire economic life of a large nation. The main factor which threatens its full realization is the crisis of agrarian supply.

**Drys in Wisconsin
Organize Campaign
for New State Law**

**Anti-Saloon League Launches
Move to Defeat Wet Legis-
lators Next Year**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—A campaign to write a new prohibition enforcement law into the Wisconsin statute books by 1931 was launched here at the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League.

Dr. F. Scott McBride, superintendent of the National Anti-Saloon League, met with officials of the Wisconsin organization to help in shaping the drive, which has for its first objective the defeat of all possible wet legislators in the 1930 election.

Drys of the State, headed by the Anti-Saloon League forces, hope to win a favorable Legislature next year by electing dry legislators to replace those who voted to allow a vote to repeal the Severson Act, according to program announced by the Rev. Warren Jones, state superintendent of the leagues.

"The Anti-Saloon League is solidly behind President Hoover's law enforcement program," Dr. McBride said, "and we are going to throw our entire support into the fight to restore the Wisconsin prohibition enforcement law, because its restoration will back up Mr. Hoover in the effort he is making to give prohibition a fair trial."

**W. C. T. U. Gives Indorsement
to Mrs. Willebrandt's Work**

EVANSTON, Ill. (P)—Mrs. ELLA A. Boole, national president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, has sent letters to presidents of all the state W. C. T. U. organizations lauding the work of Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt while Assistant United States Attorney-General in charge of prohibition enforcement.

Mrs. Boole said the W. C. T. U. should deeply regret Mrs. Willebrandt's resignation, but should not be "deceived by the wet propaganda to the effect that her work was unsatisfactory to President Hoover or Attorney-General Mitchell."

**Small Holdings
Success in Britain**

**Tenants Obtain Much Food-
stuffs From First 'Home-
croft' Started in England**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON.—The first homecroft to be established in Great Britain continues to make steady progress on the Tewkesbury Road close to Cheltenham. After the first year of working, it was found impossible to declare a dividend on the ordinary shares, but 5 per cent has been paid on all loan stock. Among those who supplied the capital for the scheme was Mr. Lloyd George, but only sufficient capital was available in all, to build 10 houses instead of the 25 included in the original plan.

In spite of difficulties, those tenants who have been in residence for over a year are doing splendidly and obtaining much foodstuffs from their crofts. Most of the tenants keep hens and some rabbits and goats.

A severe winter, and continuous unemployment in the district have severely tested the experiment in its infancy. But, according to Miss Edith Geddes, the chairman of the Homecroft Association, all the tenants have continued to be happy and have no real complaints. "The majority of them have paid their rents and rates regularly."

LAME DUCK BILL PASSES

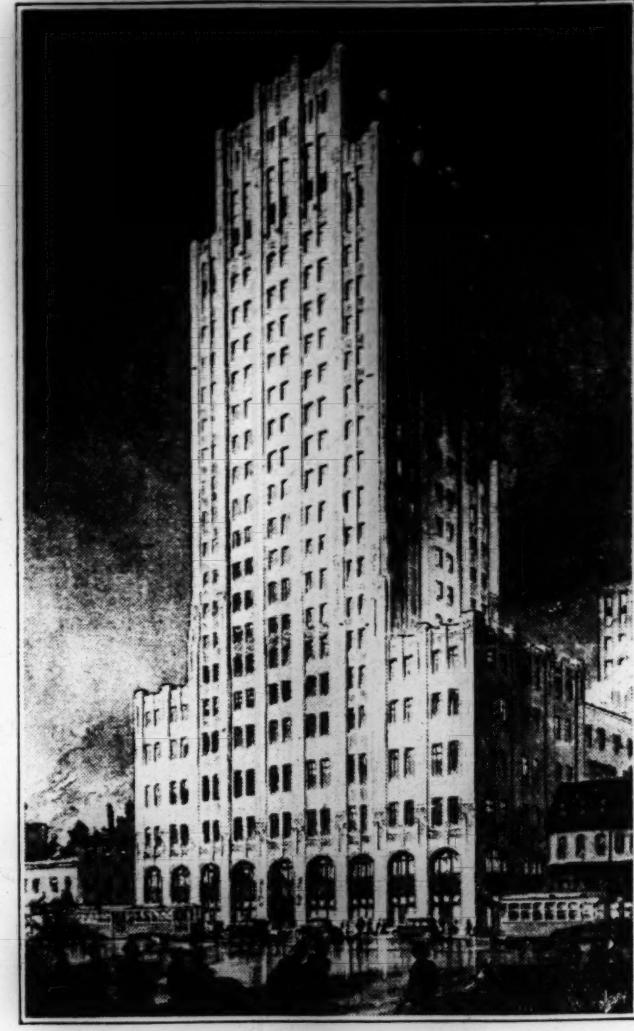
WASHINGTON (P)—The Norris resolution to abolish what has become known as the "lame duck" sessions of Congress has been adopted by the Senate and sent to the House.

INSURANCE
FIRE
BURGLARY
AUTOMOBILE
SURETY BONDS
NOTING OUT INSURANCE!
YOU NEED MOORE INSURANCE
We Are in Our Own Building 2020 FIRST AVE.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

**CONSTRUCTIVELY
BUILDING FOR
THE FUTURE**
WATCH US GROW!

**Herman Saks
& Sons**
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

For Speed in News Printing



New Quarters of Toronto Daily Star.

The Toronto Daily Star at Home in Efficient Skyscraper Plant

Sturdy Growth From Humble Start Brings Newspaper to British Empire Prominence

THE Toronto Daily Star, greatest of Canadian newspapers in point of circulation, has since February been published from its new 23-story, \$4,000,000 home. This is one of the most up-to-date newspaper plants in the world. Speed of production is its keynote, and the 28 press units are capable of producing 180,000 56-page papers an hour. Room for 100 per cent expansion in all departments has been provided. Every modern improvement calculated to increase the efficiency of a newspaper plant has been incorporated in the new building, as well as several other unique features.

The present predominant position of the Star contrasts sharply with its humble beginning and the desperate struggles of its early years. The paper—Toronto's youngest—was born as the result of a printers' strike at the Evening News in 1892.

The new owners of that paper having attempted to reduce the rate of pay to 14 cents per 1000 ems, the printers countered with a demand for a minimum of \$14 a week. They were backed by the International union, but the demand was refused and a strike resulted. The foreman was Horatio Hocken, since Mayor of Toronto and at present member of the Canadian Parliament. James Simpson, now one of the most prominent figures in Canadian labor circles, was an apprentice.

Established by Striking Printers

As a result of this strike a new paper was established by the striking printers. They came to an agreement with the publisher of the now defunct Toronto World, whereby they were to own 49 per cent of the stock in the new paper. The circulation went up to 12,000 when a sympathetic public patronized the new enterprise. Many years were to elapse before such a circulation was reached under its present ownership.

The printer-owners found financial difficulties in their way. The paper changed hands several times in the next five years, and in 1899 a young editorial writer, who had served his apprenticeship as a reporter in Hamilton, Ont., took over the business, determined to make it the finest paper in Canada. He was Josiah E. Atkinson, then editor of the Montreal Herald.

With \$75,000 in borrowed capital he started in to make it a real publication. From that day to this the expansion of the Star and the career of Jos. Atkinson are as one and the same story. He was just 30 years of age when he assumed control, but his reportorial and editorial career was already an extensive and honorable one. Hard-working, resourceful, and clear-headed, Atkinson stands today as one of the greatest figures of Canadian journalism.

Even under the new management, the Star experienced several lean years before the silver lining began to shine through the clouds of adversity. In 1900, Toronto's circulation was just 10,000. Toronto is overwhelmingly Conservative, and next to Belfast, the most Orange city in the world. The Star, however, was quite advanced in its liberalism. Moreover, the Catholic, French and Hebrew minorities found in it a fearless friend and champion. The public soon began to appreciate its fairness and the freedom of bias in its news columns. Soon the circulation began to mount steadily. Its competitors could not stand the pace set. The Star was the first to go, then the

World.

Atkinson's Management

To boost his weekly edition, Joe Atkinson bought out his only competitor, the Toronto Sunday World, a weekly edition of the old Toronto World bought by a morning paper on its demise. Today the circulation of the Daily Star stands at 180,000—the largest in Canada—while the weekly edition sells over 210,000 copies.

The expansion of his business necessitated a new home for the paper. Having accomplished the impossible in building up the Star, its owner made another daring innova-

tion said by the Prime Minister in no way changes that authentic statement. It was ever meant when he referred to the American debt in relation to Europe, once was that the Balance of trade specified that we should never expect from Europe more than we had to pay America."

As regards the authenticity of the original interview with Mr. MacDonald by Mlle. Andréa Violets, special correspondent of la Petit Parisien, the secretary's statement declared: "There have been so many interviews, good, bad, and imaginary, that he has had to decide to say nothing about them."

Berlin Describes

Cabinet as 'Bourgeois'

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—MacDonald's Cabinet is regarded here on the whole as "very bourgeois." It is not regarded as a Cabinet which will lean toward experiment or that will feel inclined to progress in any direction with great rapidity.

Germany is naturally most interested in the British Government's attitude toward the evacuation of the Rhineland and disarmament. Words of peace reconciliation and disarmament are surely not just empty slogans to Mr. Henderson, it is said. On the other hand it is believed that Mr. MacDonald's selection of him indicates that the premier wishes to exercise considerable influence in foreign political affairs.

Germany is naturally most interested in the British Government's attitude toward the evacuation of the Rhineland and disarmament. Words of peace reconciliation and disarmament are surely not just empty slogans to Mr. Henderson, it is said. On the other hand it is believed that Mr. MacDonald's selection of him indicates that the premier wishes to exercise considerable influence in foreign political affairs.

Germany is naturally most interested in the British Government's attitude toward the evacuation of the Rhineland and disarmament. Words of peace reconciliation and disarmament are surely not just empty slogans to Mr. Henderson, it is said. On the other hand it is believed that Mr. MacDonald's selection of him indicates that the premier wishes to exercise considerable influence in foreign political affairs.

Germany is naturally most interested in the British Government's attitude toward the evacuation of the Rhineland and disarmament. Words of peace reconciliation and disarmament are surely not just empty slogans to Mr. Henderson, it is said. On the other hand it is believed that Mr. MacDonald's selection of him indicates that the premier wishes to exercise considerable influence in foreign political affairs.

Germany is naturally most interested in the British Government's attitude toward the evacuation of the Rhineland and disarmament. Words of peace reconciliation and disarmament are surely not just empty slogans to Mr. Henderson, it is said. On the other hand it is believed that Mr. MacDonald's selection of him indicates that the premier wishes to exercise considerable influence in foreign political affairs.

Germany is naturally most interested in the British Government's attitude toward the evacuation of the Rhineland and disarmament. Words of peace reconciliation and disarmament are surely not just empty slogans to Mr. Henderson, it is said. On the other hand it is believed that Mr. MacDonald's selection of him indicates that the premier wishes to exercise considerable influence in foreign political affairs.

Germany is naturally most interested in the British Government's attitude toward the evacuation of the Rhineland and disarmament. Words of peace reconciliation and disarmament are surely not just empty slogans to Mr. Henderson, it is said. On the other hand it is believed that Mr. MacDonald's selection of him indicates that the premier wishes to exercise considerable influence in foreign political affairs.

Germany is naturally most interested in the British Government's attitude toward the evacuation of the Rhineland and disarmament. Words of peace reconciliation and disarmament are surely not just empty slogans to Mr. Henderson, it is said. On the other hand it is believed that Mr. MacDonald's selection of him indicates that the premier wishes to exercise considerable influence in foreign political affairs.

Germany is naturally most interested in the British Government's attitude toward the evacuation of the Rhineland and disarmament. Words of peace reconciliation and disarmament are surely not just empty slogans to Mr. Henderson, it is said. On the other hand it is believed that Mr. MacDonald's selection of him indicates that the premier wishes to exercise considerable influence in foreign political affairs.

Germany is naturally most interested in the British Government's attitude toward the evacuation of the Rhineland and disarmament. Words of peace reconciliation and disarmament are surely not just empty slogans to Mr. Henderson, it is said. On the other hand it is believed that Mr. MacDonald's selection of him indicates that the premier wishes to exercise considerable influence in foreign political affairs.

Germany is naturally most interested in the British Government's attitude toward the evacuation of the Rhineland and disarmament. Words of peace reconciliation and disarmament are surely not just empty slogans to Mr. Henderson, it is said. On the other hand it is believed that Mr. MacDonald's selection of him indicates that the premier wishes to exercise considerable influence in foreign political affairs.

Germany is naturally most interested in the British Government's attitude toward the evacuation of the Rhineland and disarmament. Words of peace reconciliation and disarmament are surely not just empty slogans to Mr. Henderson, it is said. On the other hand it is believed that Mr. MacDonald's selection of him indicates that the premier wishes to exercise considerable influence in foreign political affairs.

Germany is naturally most interested in the British Government's attitude toward the evacuation of the Rhineland and disarmament. Words of peace reconciliation and disarmament are surely not just empty slogans to Mr. Henderson, it is said. On the other hand it is believed that Mr. MacDonald's selection of him indicates that the premier wishes to exercise considerable influence in foreign political affairs.

Germany is naturally most interested in the British Government's attitude toward the evacuation of the Rhineland and disarmament. Words of peace reconciliation and disarmament are surely not just empty slogans to Mr. Henderson, it is said. On the other hand it is believed that Mr. MacDonald's selection of him indicates that the premier wishes to exercise considerable influence in foreign political affairs.

Germany is naturally most interested in the British Government's attitude toward the evacuation of the Rhineland and disarmament. Words of peace reconciliation and disarmament are surely not just empty slogans to Mr. Henderson, it is said. On the other hand it is believed that Mr. MacDonald's selection of him indicates that the premier wishes to exercise considerable influence in foreign political affairs.

Germany is naturally most interested in the British Government's attitude toward the evacuation of the Rhineland and disarmament. Words of peace reconciliation and disarmament are surely not just empty slogans to Mr. Henderson, it is said. On the other hand it is believed that Mr. MacDonald's selection of him indicates that the premier wishes to exercise considerable influence in foreign political affairs.

Germany is naturally most interested in the British Government's attitude toward the evacuation of the Rhineland and disarmament. Words of peace reconciliation and disarmament are surely not just empty slogans to Mr. Henderson, it is said. On the other hand it is believed that Mr. MacDonald's selection of him indicates that the premier wishes to exercise considerable influence in foreign political affairs.

Germany is naturally most interested in the British Government's attitude toward the evacuation of the Rhineland and disarmament. Words of peace reconciliation and disarmament are surely not just empty slogans to Mr. Henderson, it is said. On the other hand it is believed that Mr. MacDonald's selection of him indicates that the premier wishes to exercise considerable influence in foreign political affairs.

Germany is naturally most interested in the British Government's attitude toward the evacuation of the Rhineland and disarmament. Words of peace reconciliation and disarmament are surely not just empty slogans to Mr. Henderson, it is said. On the other hand it is believed that Mr. MacDonald's selection of him indicates that the premier wishes to exercise considerable influence in foreign political affairs.

Germany is naturally most interested in the British Government's attitude toward the evacuation of the Rhineland and disarmament. Words of peace reconciliation and disarmament are surely not just empty slogans to Mr. Henderson, it is said. On the other hand it is believed that Mr. MacDonald's selection of him indicates that the premier wishes to exercise considerable influence in foreign political affairs.

Germany is naturally most interested in the British Government's attitude toward the evacuation of the Rhineland and disarmament. Words of peace reconciliation and disarmament are surely not just empty slogans to Mr. Henderson, it is said. On the other hand it is believed that Mr. MacDonald

ANTIQUES AND INTERIOR DECORATION

A Home Builder's Queries

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

AMONG the letters that have come from readers during the last few days, there have been several regarding interior decoration that raise points which seem to be of general interest. While one person's problems may not be wholly the same as a certain other person's, there may still be points of importance that are in common which it is pleasant to share.

Some of the questions asked by Mr. M. of Texas, who is about to build a new home, are: Should the finish, the interior decorations and the furnishings follow the architecture of the building itself?

For instance, if the house is of Spanish design, should the furniture be Spanish? If the Italian architecture is chosen, should the furniture be Italian?

Must Colonial furniture be used in a Colonial house, or would it be considered good taste to disregard, within reasonable limits, the outside design when furnishing the inside?

Questions of considerable importance are outlined in your letter of May 16. Only a few more can be given you here. Possibly that is all that you desire at present.

You first ask, Should finish and decorations agree with the outside? In general, they should, and the furniture as well. The degree of identical style harmony which is maintained between the architecture, the finish and the furniture would depend much upon how strongly a certain architectural style was used by the designer.

If building were of a decidedly Spanish type, and carried in an unmistakable manner those details of doorways, windows, balconies, stairways, inner courts, etc., which are characteristic of Spain, all the interior finish would of necessity have to agree with the structure. The interior decorations, which include colors, selections for floor, walls and ceilings, also hangings, lighting, and furnishings in general, might be all in the Spanish taste or partially that, and in part taken from some country bordering on the Mediterranean.

There is a sufficient amount of similarity in the styles of that group of countries so they could be blended in a manner which would give pleasant variety without incongruity or discord. If, on the other hand, you tried to combine the English or the American Colonial with the Spanish, you would probably be dissatisfied with the contrast between Anglo-Saxon and Latin tastes.

The comments just made are based on a building which is strongly Spanish in its architecture, and would apply equally to the Italian villa, the French chateau, or the Colonial manor, which were chosen as the architect's model, and rigidly followed. It seems, however, that a great many architects do not rigidly follow any style. They make Spanish or Italian or Colonial houses that carry only traces of the designated style. Such a building may be so mildly one thing, or another that it might be taken for any one of the three. In a like case, or even though a house be perfectly one thing, such as Italian, but has been considerably modified for convenience and simplified construction, then one needn't be quite so fussy about trying to have everything inside it stick to the style with which the architect started. If there is elasticity in the design of the residence itself, one can find equal freedom with the way it is finished inside and with what is put into it, and still act consistently.

What almost every home builder wants is to have in the end a comfortable dwelling, designed in good taste, which will seem like a real home to those who live in it, and to those who visit them. It does seem to be a little of a strain to attempt to house an American family in an Italian villa, and some might think that a Texas dwelling has little excuse for trying to look like a New England Colonial mansion. It appears a bit different when thinking of the Spanish styles, for it was Spaniards who first explored the great South-

This Luxurious Sun Room Is a Portion of a Fine Residence in Montclair, N. J. It Carries Details Which Might Be Adopted by Home Makers Who Wish to Spend Much Less

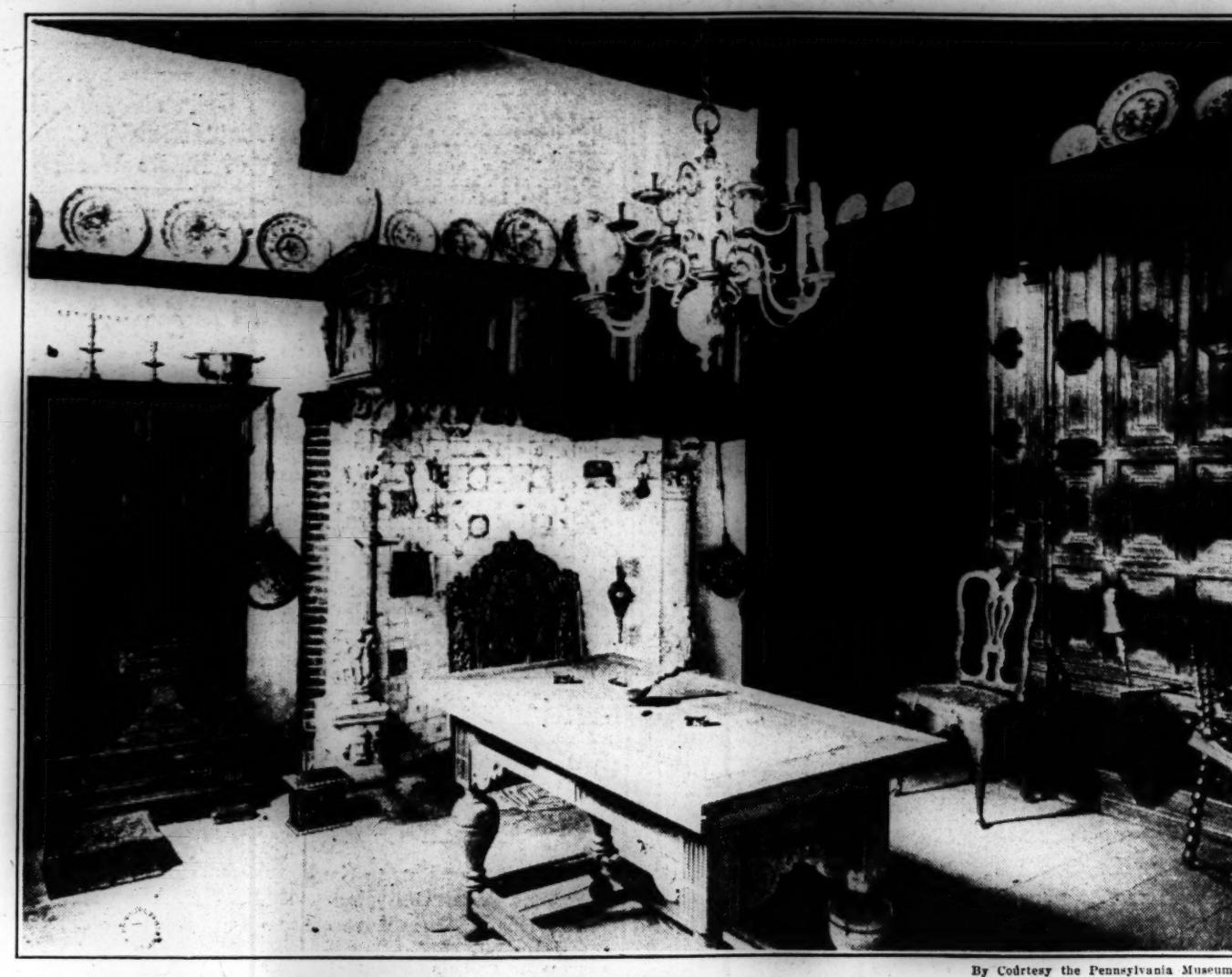
Harrodsburg Honors Founders

AS A nation, the people of the United States owe a great debt to the historical societies. Not only have they saved valuable documents and priceless relics of forefathers, but often through great effort have they preserved historical buildings upon which time would soon have made its ravages or the hand of man unthinkingly would have destroyed. These societies are formed by men and women with vision who realize that Americans need to pause occasionally and consider the debt that is owed to those who went before.

At Harrodsburg, the oldest city in the State, the Kentucky Historical Society has been at work for some years collecting data on the early days of Fort Harrod, the first name of the present Harrodsburg. A stockade has been erected around replicas of the old cabins found inside the fort in the early days. Even the old Courthouse and City Hall have been rebuilt as in former days. Every year as the birthday anniversary, the sixth of June, rolls around the society tries in some special way to honor the men who not only defended Kentucky against the Indian attacks, but helped save the great Northwest for the Union.

Last year in June, at the 154th anniversary, a marker was erected on the site of the George Rogers Clark Cabin, and a tablet was unveiled for the Bowman Memorial Gateway. —o were honored not only Major Bowman, who was next in command to George Rogers Clark, but also his brothers, Captain Isaac and Col. John Bowman.

Some years ago the same society became interested in a small weather-worn cabin, located in an adjoining county. This cabin, once the scene of a wedding of nation-wide importance, was rather neglected, owing to the seeming indifference of the community in which it was located.



By Courtesy of the Pennsylvania Museum
A Corner of a Seventeenth-Century Room From a House in Haarlem, Holland. Presented to the Pennsylvania Museum by Edward W. Bok. Oak Paneling on Walls and Ceiling, With Furniture of Contemporary Date, Make This a Notable Addition to America's Early European Interiors

By ETHEL LEWIS

THE sun room seems to be a very definite addition which most of us want to include when building or buying a house. Designed originally as a place where a bit of garden might be brought into the house during the winter months, it has become a permanent fixture, and now serves as a sort of transition between the house and the garden. And when we are fortunate enough to have a sun room in connection with an apartment, then this gay indoor space has to take the place of the garden, too.

As this room is not really an outside porch nor is it really an inside room, it has developed a style of decorating all its own. It is one place where color usually runs riot, and where you can be as exotic as you choose. Sometimes the walls are like those of the exterior of the house — sometimes they are especially prepared and painted or decorated in unusual ways. For instance, there is the rough plaster sort, with tile pictures inserted over the mantel, and other tiles used as decorative details here and there.

Several Possible Floors

Then there is the plain, smooth, plaster wall that is decorated by the hand of an artist, with artificial cherry trees or vines or tropical plants always in bloom. Occasionally there is wall paper on the one solid side where there are no windows, for of course, the great value of the sun room is being light and air and sun, there must be many windows, and on three sides if possible. That

usually leaves just one real wall for decoration with possibly corners and small spaces between windows. The floor is important, too. If this is just another room of the house it probably has an ordinary floor, but if it is to combine both house and garden, then let us have a different type. There are tiles of varying kinds and colors, smooth and rough, large and small. There are stone, real and artificial, and even concrete, if you can paint it and cover it with rugs.

Linoleum is most practical, for the colors and the patterns are interesting and occasionally quite distinctive. Any of these decorative floors are more practical than ordinary wood for this particular type of room. It seems more truly a part of the garden if it is possible to use the hose and sprinkle the flowers with-

At Grandfather's

Entering an old-fashioned room I see a grandfather's clock with pinacles three; A six-legged sofa which has had much wear; In the fireplace corner, a great armchair. In its paneled walls of feather-edge board One dreams of finding a secret hoard. From a corner, graced by old luster ware, Looks an ancient highboy without compare. The iron dogs in the fireplace stand, Wrought by Grandfather's own strong hand. O'er yonder on the straight-back chair In all its beauty a Paisley rare.

An old-fashioned room in an old-fashioned house; An old-fashioned garden walled all about. An old-fashioned gentleman, his old-fashioned spouse Are somewhere around, without any doubt.

R. H. THOMPSON JR.

Blending Periods

From Columbus, O., comes the request for suggestions about the furnishing of an apartment, the writer having already several pieces of antique furniture. She asks if things made of mahogany would be considered as in harmony with her inherited pieces in cherry, and says that modern, overstuffed, easy chairs have been selected for comfort.

A home that had passed down through several generations would probably contain things that belonged to each period of its occupancy. First owners of a century and a half ago may have given some of their belongings to marrying sons or daughters, for use merely, or from sentiment. These ancestral items had to be supplemented by things that were of styles current at the time.

They a mixture of the past and the present began. In a like manner the mixture of the oldest and older with the new and the latest might have kept on with following down and children's children until in this day only a meager one or two things that are over 125 years old may be found in the home of any one descendant.

Viewed from this angle, it is widely good form to combine as wide a range of periods as one's taste may choose, always assuming that a due regard for form and color is observed.

It should not be necessary to caution anyone against taking crude and clumsy furniture of pine and maple from former wash houses or kitchens and using it with mahogany that came from fine old dining rooms or the drawing rooms. Such a possible mixture would not be mentioned if I did not see the thing done more than once or twice. The result usually indicates that the person responsible has embraced the subject of antiques with more emotion than common sense or good taste, and may be one

of those who are delighted with whatever may be 100 years old.

The farther we get from the late eighteenth century models and construction standards the greater the risk of discord. My personal choice for easy chairs has been to select the most attractive of the early Victorian ones. These are often charming adaptations of the Louis XV styles, having shapeliness and comfort that are wholly pleasing. True, the good examples have to be hunted for and the commonplace ones are apt to be quite ugly. Their cost is moderate, for the fussy collector will want Martha Washington or wing chairs for easy sitting, not thinking of the Victorian as being antique. The non-enthusiastic on old furniture will ignore age and get the sort of lounging chair that suits his taste. So the light and shapely walnut easy chairs of the 1850's and '60s, favored by neither extreme class, can be bought for prices that are attractive compared with the cost of either antiques or new modern easy chairs. C. G. B.

of those who are delighted with whatever may be 100 years old.

The farther we get from the late eighteenth century models and construction standards the greater the risk of discord. My personal choice for easy chairs has been to select the most attractive of the early Victorian ones. These are often charming adaptations of the Louis XV styles, having shapeliness and comfort that are wholly pleasing. True, the good examples have to be hunted for and the commonplace ones are apt to be quite ugly. Their cost is moderate,

for the fussy collector will want Martha Washington or wing chairs for easy sitting, not thinking of the Victorian as being antique. The non-enthusiastic on old furniture will ignore age and get the sort of lounging chair that suits his taste. So the light and shapely walnut easy chairs of the 1850's and '60s, favored by neither extreme class, can be bought for prices that are attractive compared with the cost of either antiques or new modern easy chairs. C. G. B.

1760 Not a Date

A SUGAR bowl, apparently silver, marked on the bottom, "Reed & Barton, 1760," is the subject of an inquiry by Mrs. B. Welch, West Virginia. She wishes to know whether or not it is solid silver and what the number 1760 means.

We are informed by the makers, Reed & Barton, that the number indicates a pattern which was first made about 80 years ago and continued to be popular for at least 25 years. It must be white metal (Britannia) plated with silver, for this company did not make sterling silver until 1889.

Their first product when the business was established in 1825 was Britannia ware. They made nothing else until about 1848. Then they began to electroplate their Britannia, the process having been invented in England eight years before.

Wanting — Old Pictures of Boston, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Baltimore or any large U. S. city; also photographs of American sailing ships and locomotives. No photographs or book pictures wanted.

A. STAINFORTH
59 Beacon Street BOSTON, MASS.

Antiques — For Sale

Quilt rising sun pattern, green, yellow, red, white, brown, about 1850. Woven sunflower pattern, about 1840. Woven wool coverlet, Mount Joy, Pennsylvania, red, green, deep purple and white, sprigged, and gray, about 1850. Woven silk shawl, black ground, design in mahogany red, old blue, old ivory, date 1870. Paisley Shawl, 1870. French round border, rich red, ivory, and old blue. All pieces, perfect condition. F. 29. The Christian Science Monitor, 1058 McCormick Ridge, Chicago.

SEVEN OAKS
Studio of Antiques

Authentic early American antiques, glass, china, furniture, found in old houses.

Entire rooms furnished, etc. Alice Blodgett Holmes, 430 East St. So., Menasha, Wisconsin.

Mr. CHAS. H. RAFF
1223 Magic Ave., Evanston, Ill.

Make Rooms Attractive
with
MOORE PUSH-PINS
Glass Heads—Steel Points
Easily inserted with the fingers.
For framed pictures, mirrors.

MOORE PUSH-PINS
10¢ per box. Everywhere
New England Supply
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Antiques
Chippendale Cabinet, Georgian
Turnstile Table, Grandfather
Clock, Persian Shawl, Indian
Brass, etc.

ODD CRAFT SHOP
Banff, Canada

Illustrations
F. H. GREEN
9, Royal Exchange,
London, England

Old English
Grandfather

Collector offers for sale
an antique grandfather clock by
the famous Quaker
Dawson, about 1810/12/13.
In beautiful case of
burnt Walnut Veneer.

It is high. The illustration
is reproduced from an
unpublished photograph. A
copy of the clock, which
is equally as fine, also
available.

They are \$400 each.

A Dutch Interior for Philadelphia

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Philadelphia
THE quaint beauty of early seventeenth-century Holland, will live again in Philadelphia through Edward W. Bok's gift of a Dutch room, an announcement of this acquisition was made by J. Stogdell Stokes, a trustee of the museum, who said:

"The room which the museum has obtained through the generosity of Mr. Bok came from Haarlem, Holland. The friendly atmosphere of the Dutch home will actually live again when this splendid oak and plaster interior is installed with appropriate furnishings on the display floor of the new museum on the Parkway."

"Generous support has already been given the trustees," Mr. Stokes, who is chairman of the Museum Fund, stated, "and the opening of the Gothic and Romanesque wing in the fall will show some of the unrivaled acquisitions which have been made possible. As announced last year, an unrestricted endowment fund of \$15,000,000 is now needed in order that the museum may purchase works of art when they are placed on the market and so that the trustees may operate the building adequately. An endowment fund of \$4,400,000 is needed immediately to increase the curatorial staff of the museum and to institute its educational program."

and objects displayed be of the best. The complete development of so vast a project will take time but we are proceeding as rapidly as possible, believing that Philadelphia and its citizens want only the best examples of all periods of art for the education, pleasure and enlightenment of the hundreds of thousands of visitors to the new museum.

"Generous support has already been given the trustees," Mr. Stokes, who is chairman of the Museum Fund, stated, "and the opening of the Gothic and Romanesque wing in the fall will show some of the unrivaled acquisitions which have been made possible. As announced last year, an unrestricted endowment fund of \$15,000,000 is now needed in order that the museum may purchase works of art when they are placed on the market and so that the trustees may operate the building adequately. An endowment fund of \$4,400,000 is needed immediately to increase the curatorial staff of the museum and to institute its educational program."

"Sheffield" and Electroplate

"In The Christian Science Monitor of 11th inst. you state that "Electroplating was invented in 1840."

"I submit the following extract from a letter written on 1st Sept. 1760, by Horace Walpole to Mr. Montagu:

"As I went to Lord Strafford's I passed through Sheffield which is one of the foulest towns in England, in the most charming situation... One man there has discovered the art of plating copper with silver; I bought a pair of candlesticks for two guineas that are quite pretty."

So writes Mr. G. of Saskatchewan.

Our correspondent's quotation from Horace Walpole's letter to Mr. Montagu refers to Sheffield plate, not to the process of electroplating. The same letter was quoted by me in an article on Sheffield plate, printed in the Monitor Oct. 22, 1927.

Similar examples of the Renaissance are to be found in Friedensbau at Heidelberg and the Peller house at Nürnberg. While in Italy little or no wood paneling was used because of the warm climate, wood was plentifully used in the north as a lining for walls for the sake of warmth and decoration.

Highest Standards Are Set

"When this room is installed in the museum," Mr. Stokes said, "visitors will find that its furnishings and atmosphere suggest the Pennsylvania German rooms already opened to the public. The trustees of the Pennsylvania Museum, in carrying out their plan of installation, are securing only authentic interiors which are of the same high standard as the English and American rooms which were installed and opened last spring.

"We have been encouraged," he continued, "by the widespread insistence that the quality of the rooms

were about the same.

For about 75 years the business of making and selling Sheffield plate prospered tremendously. Then the process of electroplating was discovered in 1840. Slowly adopted by manufacturers at first, it soon gained favor. Within a few years it practically put an end to the making of the kind of silverplated copper that went into Horace Walpole's two-guinea candlesticks.

C. G. B.

AU QUATRIE



A Special Purchase of 12

Seventeenth Century
Spanish Chairs, \$150 Ea.

Covered with Antique Flemish Tapestry

It need scarcely be said that these admirable chairs are very specially priced indeed. Typical antique trailer or monks' armchairs, the original leather seats and backs of which were worn beyond repair, have had them covered with notably lovely pieces from antique Flemish tapestry borders. They are worn distinctly a trouvaille for the fine Italian or Spanish interior. The tapestry chosen for this purpose is of an exceptionally interesting and decorative character, with those charming borders of tulips, narcissus, poppies and roses which the flemishers of the Renaissance

wove with so rarely accurate a skill. They are delightful in color, suffused with a warm golden tone as a background to olive and cool blue, faded silvery rose and an occasional note of pomegranate red. The detail on two chair seats, of plumes, sword hilts, bowknots and flowers is especially charming.

Two antique fireside benches over six feet in length covered with very fine Renaissance tapestry with detail of clustered fruit, cartouches and amorini bearing sheaves of flowers should be mentioned in this connection.

They are \$400 each.

FOURTH FLOOR, OLD BUILDING</p

Home Building || Equipment || Gardening

The Columbine Likes Partial Shade and Light Loamy Soil

By ELIAS NELSON

OF THE flowers that come in early summer, few adorn the garden with more grace than the lovely columbine. It is exquisite in form and color and has attractive foliage of bluish sheen. Not only is the columbine a delightful flower, but is extremely hardy and exhibits the desirable trait of keeping up appearances after the flowers are gone. These various qualities command it for use in perennial borders.

Open woods are the home of the columbine, hence it prefers partial shade and delights in a loamy soil made light with leaf mold. Although the harder sorts do well in full sun, they are content for some shade during a part of the day.

Columbines interpollinate so readily that seed from any garden where several species are grown will give hybrids of various forms, some of which may be good and some indifferent. Quite often the hybrids are inferior to the parents. If one desires to grow the pure species, seed must be obtained in the wild or from plants placed far away from other sorts or they do not come true. Any lot of hybrid seed will give a great variety of colors. How good they are will depend upon how carefully and skillfully the grower has selected his stock for production.

For the average gardener the long-spurred hybrids are the most desirable as they persist longer than most species and come in many colors ranging from light blue, yellow, white and pink to scarlet, deep blue and purple. All long-spurred hybrid strains are not equally good for even the seed supplied in some seasons by reputable houses may be disappointing in that indifferent yellows predominate.

Mrs. Scott Elliott's strain of long-spurred hybrids is perhaps the best on the market. From it are obtained many fine colors of blue, pink, golden and purple. In nearly all the petals and stamens display different colors and nature combines them in scores of ways with wonderful effect, hence as each plant comes into bloom new delights are in store.

Growing From Seed

Growing from seed is the most satisfactory method and division is not generally practicable. The common hybrids usually have one central root and a branched crown. As the side roots usually arise below the branches of the crown division is not readily accomplished for one must split the main root. If division is undertaken, it should be done in the fall.

Since they are easily grown from seed, the average gardener finds little occasion to propagate them by division. As they are relatively short-lived, it is unwise to undertake it, although one may be tempted to do so when possessing a plant of unusually fine color. The gardener will be wiser to enjoy the one plant he has than run the risk of losing it through division.

The seed is slow to germinate and usually three weeks are required. However, with proper care good germination is obtained. They may be started in a cold frame in spring, care being taken to keep the surface of the soil moist. It is important to air and gas circulation. If air to prevent damping off. When the second leaves are formed, the tiny seedlings may be pricked out and set in nursery rows in a cold frame or in the open for growth during the season, or they may be set directly in their permanent location. They rarely bloom the first year. Under favorable conditions the plants will be of good size in the fall when they may be set in their permanent quarters or the transplanting may be delayed until early spring. Plants so handled will give fine bloom the second season.

Exquisite Color Effects

Forms and colors of flowers in nature are legion. Strikingly peculiar is the columbine in shape for the petals bear spurs, and the sepals are quite as showy as the petals. Most columbines have a bluish sheen, but were one to look for them in the columbine one might conclude it had none, for they have taken on the appearance of petals. So in speaking of columbines and describing the various species one is obliged to refer to the outer parts of the flower as sepals and the inner ones bearing spurs as petals.

The common columbine of Europe, *aquelegia vulgaris*, was widely known in old-time gardens. The small, nod-

ding flowers with short spurs extending upward are set closely together. The prevailing color is violet, but white and blue forms are known. The variety, *nivea*, produces large flowers freely and the variety, *Olympica*, has light blue or purple sepals and white petals. Compared with western American species the European is small-flowered and more stocky in growth. It lacks the airiness and gracefulness of the long-spurred hybrids.

In the Rocky Mountains

To the Rocky Mountain region we owe the finest and most desirable columbines for general use in perennial borders. They are the exquisitely long-spurred species, *chrysanthemum* and *carneum*, the former being golden and the latter sky blue. In these the flowers look skyward and the spurs are very long and slender.

Ceratostigma

Ceratostigma is a choice alpine species, with whitish petals and blue sepals. This delightful flower of the high mountains is fittingly called the Rocky Mountain columbine, and is tall

and has widely spreading flowers of red and orange colors.

The three far western species merge one into another and by some are regarded as one species, with *formosa* as the type and *flavescens* and *truncata* as its varieties. The graceful, airy flowers of the *Canadensis* and *flavescens* types, with pendant flowers running mostly to brick red and scarlet colors, adapt themselves readily to cultivation and are fairly long-lived.

On the Pacific Northwest

Canadensis, the red and yellow columbine of the eastern United States, has nodding flowers terminating slender arching stems. The small flowers, set well apart and drooping in the breeze, have earned for this columbine the fanciful name "scarlet rain."

The counterpart in the Pacific northwest of the eastern columbine is *aquelegia formosa*, which has spreading, scarlet sepals and yellow petals bearing red spurs. *Flavescens* is an all-yellow species of the same region, while in California it is found the species, *truncata*, which is tall

and has widely spreading flowers of red and orange colors.

The three far western species merge one into another and by some are regarded as one species, with *formosa* as the type and *flavescens* and *truncata* as its varieties. The graceful, airy flowers of the *Canadensis* and *flavescens* types, with pendant flowers running mostly to brick red and scarlet colors, adapt themselves readily to cultivation and are fairly long-lived.

In the Rocky Mountains

To the Rocky Mountain region we owe the finest and most desirable columbines for general use in perennial borders. They are the exquisitely long-spurred species, *chrysanthemum* and *carneum*, the former being golden and the latter sky blue. In these the flowers look skyward and the spurs are very long and slender.

Ceratostigma

Ceratostigma is a choice alpine species, with whitish petals and blue sepals. This delightful flower of the high mountains is fittingly called the Rocky Mountain columbine, and is tall

and has widely spreading flowers of red and orange colors.

The three far western species merge one into another and by some are regarded as one species, with *formosa* as the type and *flavescens* and *truncata* as its varieties. The graceful, airy flowers of the *Canadensis* and *flavescens* types, with pendant flowers running mostly to brick red and scarlet colors, adapt themselves readily to cultivation and are fairly long-lived.

On the Pacific Northwest

Canadensis, the red and yellow columbine of the eastern United States, has nodding flowers terminating slender arching stems. The small flowers, set well apart and drooping in the breeze, have earned for this columbine the fanciful name "scarlet rain."

The counterpart in the Pacific northwest of the eastern columbine is *aquelegia formosa*, which has spreading, scarlet sepals and yellow petals bearing red spurs. *Flavescens* is an all-yellow species of the same region, while in California it is found the species, *truncata*, which is tall

and has widely spreading flowers of red and orange colors.

The three far western species merge one into another and by some are regarded as one species, with *formosa* as the type and *flavescens* and *truncata* as its varieties. The graceful, airy flowers of the *Canadensis* and *flavescens* types, with pendant flowers running mostly to brick red and scarlet colors, adapt themselves readily to cultivation and are fairly long-lived.

In the Rocky Mountains

To the Rocky Mountain region we owe the finest and most desirable columbines for general use in perennial borders. They are the exquisitely long-spurred species, *chrysanthemum* and *carneum*, the former being golden and the latter sky blue. In these the flowers look skyward and the spurs are very long and slender.

Ceratostigma

Ceratostigma is a choice alpine species, with whitish petals and blue sepals. This delightful flower of the high mountains is fittingly called the Rocky Mountain columbine, and is tall

and has widely spreading flowers of red and orange colors.

The three far western species merge one into another and by some are regarded as one species, with *formosa* as the type and *flavescens* and *truncata* as its varieties. The graceful, airy flowers of the *Canadensis* and *flavescens* types, with pendant flowers running mostly to brick red and scarlet colors, adapt themselves readily to cultivation and are fairly long-lived.

On the Pacific Northwest

Canadensis, the red and yellow columbine of the eastern United States, has nodding flowers terminating slender arching stems. The small flowers, set well apart and drooping in the breeze, have earned for this columbine the fanciful name "scarlet rain."

The counterpart in the Pacific northwest of the eastern columbine is *aquelegia formosa*, which has spreading, scarlet sepals and yellow petals bearing red spurs. *Flavescens* is an all-yellow species of the same region, while in California it is found the species, *truncata*, which is tall

and has widely spreading flowers of red and orange colors.

The three far western species merge one into another and by some are regarded as one species, with *formosa* as the type and *flavescens* and *truncata* as its varieties. The graceful, airy flowers of the *Canadensis* and *flavescens* types, with pendant flowers running mostly to brick red and scarlet colors, adapt themselves readily to cultivation and are fairly long-lived.

In the Rocky Mountains

To the Rocky Mountain region we owe the finest and most desirable columbines for general use in perennial borders. They are the exquisitely long-spurred species, *chrysanthemum* and *carneum*, the former being golden and the latter sky blue. In these the flowers look skyward and the spurs are very long and slender.

Ceratostigma

Ceratostigma is a choice alpine species, with whitish petals and blue sepals. This delightful flower of the high mountains is fittingly called the Rocky Mountain columbine, and is tall

and has widely spreading flowers of red and orange colors.

The three far western species merge one into another and by some are regarded as one species, with *formosa* as the type and *flavescens* and *truncata* as its varieties. The graceful, airy flowers of the *Canadensis* and *flavescens* types, with pendant flowers running mostly to brick red and scarlet colors, adapt themselves readily to cultivation and are fairly long-lived.

On the Pacific Northwest

Canadensis, the red and yellow columbine of the eastern United States, has nodding flowers terminating slender arching stems. The small flowers, set well apart and drooping in the breeze, have earned for this columbine the fanciful name "scarlet rain."

The counterpart in the Pacific northwest of the eastern columbine is *aquelegia formosa*, which has spreading, scarlet sepals and yellow petals bearing red spurs. *Flavescens* is an all-yellow species of the same region, while in California it is found the species, *truncata*, which is tall

and has widely spreading flowers of red and orange colors.

The three far western species merge one into another and by some are regarded as one species, with *formosa* as the type and *flavescens* and *truncata* as its varieties. The graceful, airy flowers of the *Canadensis* and *flavescens* types, with pendant flowers running mostly to brick red and scarlet colors, adapt themselves readily to cultivation and are fairly long-lived.

In the Rocky Mountains

To the Rocky Mountain region we owe the finest and most desirable columbines for general use in perennial borders. They are the exquisitely long-spurred species, *chrysanthemum* and *carneum*, the former being golden and the latter sky blue. In these the flowers look skyward and the spurs are very long and slender.

Ceratostigma

Ceratostigma is a choice alpine species, with whitish petals and blue sepals. This delightful flower of the high mountains is fittingly called the Rocky Mountain columbine, and is tall

and has widely spreading flowers of red and orange colors.

The three far western species merge one into another and by some are regarded as one species, with *formosa* as the type and *flavescens* and *truncata* as its varieties. The graceful, airy flowers of the *Canadensis* and *flavescens* types, with pendant flowers running mostly to brick red and scarlet colors, adapt themselves readily to cultivation and are fairly long-lived.

On the Pacific Northwest

Canadensis, the red and yellow columbine of the eastern United States, has nodding flowers terminating slender arching stems. The small flowers, set well apart and drooping in the breeze, have earned for this columbine the fanciful name "scarlet rain."

The counterpart in the Pacific northwest of the eastern columbine is *aquelegia formosa*, which has spreading, scarlet sepals and yellow petals bearing red spurs. *Flavescens* is an all-yellow species of the same region, while in California it is found the species, *truncata*, which is tall

and has widely spreading flowers of red and orange colors.

The three far western species merge one into another and by some are regarded as one species, with *formosa* as the type and *flavescens* and *truncata* as its varieties. The graceful, airy flowers of the *Canadensis* and *flavescens* types, with pendant flowers running mostly to brick red and scarlet colors, adapt themselves readily to cultivation and are fairly long-lived.

In the Rocky Mountains

To the Rocky Mountain region we owe the finest and most desirable columbines for general use in perennial borders. They are the exquisitely long-spurred species, *chrysanthemum* and *carneum*, the former being golden and the latter sky blue. In these the flowers look skyward and the spurs are very long and slender.

Ceratostigma

Ceratostigma is a choice alpine species, with whitish petals and blue sepals. This delightful flower of the high mountains is fittingly called the Rocky Mountain columbine, and is tall

and has widely spreading flowers of red and orange colors.

The three far western species merge one into another and by some are regarded as one species, with *formosa* as the type and *flavescens* and *truncata* as its varieties. The graceful, airy flowers of the *Canadensis* and *flavescens* types, with pendant flowers running mostly to brick red and scarlet colors, adapt themselves readily to cultivation and are fairly long-lived.

On the Pacific Northwest

Canadensis, the red and yellow columbine of the eastern United States, has nodding flowers terminating slender arching stems. The small flowers, set well apart and drooping in the breeze, have earned for this columbine the fanciful name "scarlet rain."

The counterpart in the Pacific northwest of the eastern columbine is *aquelegia formosa*, which has spreading, scarlet sepals and yellow petals bearing red spurs. *Flavescens* is an all-yellow species of the same region, while in California it is found the species, *truncata*, which is tall

and has widely spreading flowers of red and orange colors.

The three far western species merge one into another and by some are regarded as one species, with *formosa* as the type and *flavescens* and *truncata* as its varieties. The graceful, airy flowers of the *Canadensis* and *flavescens* types, with pendant flowers running mostly to brick red and scarlet colors, adapt themselves readily to cultivation and are fairly long-lived.

In the Rocky Mountains

To the Rocky Mountain region we owe the finest and most desirable columbines for general use in perennial borders. They are the exquisitely long-spurred species, *chrysanthemum* and *carneum*, the former being golden and the latter sky blue. In these the flowers look skyward and the spurs are very long and slender.

Ceratostigma

Ceratostigma is a choice alpine species, with whitish petals and blue sepals. This delightful flower of the high mountains is fittingly called the Rocky Mountain columbine, and is tall

and has widely spreading flowers of red and orange colors.

The three far western species merge one into another and by some are regarded as one species, with *formosa* as the type and *flavescens* and *truncata* as its varieties. The graceful, airy flowers of the *Canadensis* and *flavescens* types, with pendant flowers running mostly to brick red and scarlet colors, adapt themselves readily to cultivation and are fairly long-lived.

On the Pacific Northwest

Canadensis, the red and yellow columbine of the eastern United States, has nodding flowers terminating slender arching stems. The small flowers, set well apart and drooping in the breeze, have earned for this columbine the fanciful name "scarlet rain."

The counterpart in the Pacific northwest of the eastern columbine is *aquelegia formosa*, which has spreading, scarlet sepals and yellow petals bearing red spurs. *Flavescens* is an all-yellow species of the same region, while in California it is found the species, *truncata*, which is tall

and has widely spreading flowers of red and orange colors.

The three far western species merge one into another and by some are regarded as one species, with *formosa* as the type and *flavescens* and *truncata* as its varieties. The graceful, airy flowers of the *Canadensis* and *flavescens* types, with pendant flowers running mostly to brick red and scarlet colors, adapt themselves readily to cultivation and are fairly long-lived.

In the Rocky Mountains

To the Rocky Mountain region we owe the finest and most desirable columbines for general

Music News of the World

How I Became a Modernist

By EDWIN EVANS

London DESTINY had been lying in wait for me when it was suddenly precipitated by the theft of a book. I am not given to stealing books. I may not be very prompt in returning those I borrow, but even in that matter the balance of culpability dips heavily on the side of the many who have borrowed mine. This, however, was a direct theft. It occurred, as nearly as I can remember, 22 years ago. In browsing as usual over the contents of a second-hand book store I came upon a volume on Borodin. The Russian composer's name did not then strike any familiar chord and I put it down again, but the companion who was with me thought it was one of my purchases, and some time after we left I found it among them. I ought to have taken it back. I fully intended to do so. It is too late now. It is rarely that a book really tells you much about a composer's music. This one did not. It merely prepared the ground, so that when the name of Borodin eventually turned up, attached to a piece of music, I should say to myself: "Hello, here's 'below' what I know something about; let's see what his music is like." Remember that in those days none of Borodin's works was performed in London, nor was it known in the music shops. Then suddenly there arrived from Paris a young musician with whom I became acquainted, and he had with him a huge, heavy tome containing piano duet arrangements of most of Borodin's works. I made some such remark as I have indicated, and he said: "Yes, let's," and we got down to brass tacks—that is, we sat down to the piano. We remained there, practically without an interval, until we had played both quartets, both symphonies, the unfinished Third Symphony, the "Steppes of Central Asia," the Dances from "Prince Igor," and the Scherzo in A flat; leaving only the Finale from "Mlada." I left the piano in no doubt concerning the way the time had been spent. Thirty-two years ago Borodin was still "ultra-modern," especially in countries which scarcely knew him. My admiration for him made me a "modernist," and a "modernist" I remained.

A Predposition

It should, however, be explained that I was predisposed toward new and unorthodox musical experiences. My father was an organist and a composer, with high attainments in both capacities, but of a decidedly conservative turn of thought, and completely absorbed in the great tradition in which he had grown up. It is said that when Rubinstein founded the St. Petersburg Conservatoire a grand dame expressed surprise that music could be taught in Russian. I can well believe it. To the end of his days my father never spoke of "working-out section." It had to be called "Durchführung." In the "Critic as Artist" Wilde mentions a certain Baroness Bernstein who insisted upon speaking of music as if it were a dialect of the German language. The conversation that went on round me as a child was just like that.

In addition to this my father, fine musician as he was, made little allowance for human nature. So determined was he that I should become proficient that when I had misbehaved a favorite punishment was an hour's additional practice—not exactly the right way to foster enthusiasm in the young. Naturally music went overboard the moment I ceased to be under his control. Thus it happened that, though born I was a "modernist" at the first Promises of the Forty-eight and even a Fugue or two, at 17 or thereabouts my repertory was no more serious than that of any boy the same age. Then, however, I followed an occupation which left me with a good deal of spare time. In need of a

well known. The preface to that volume on Borodin gave some information concerning other Russian composers, especially his fellow members of the "Kutcha," the Russian nationalists. As little of their music was procurable in London my curiosity, now fully aroused, caused me to write direct to the Russian Mecenas, M. P. Belaiev, asking his guidance in regard to the music published under his auspices. It was the beginning of a correspondence which lasted for the remainder of his lifetime. With his help I explored the whole range of Russian music. Similarly, deeming it incredible that Debussy should stand entirely alone, I asked various French musicians for enlightenment, and found more food for my curiosity, now grown insatiable.

Seeing how little was really known of the music of these countries naturally made me wonder if there were not similar discoveries to be made nearer home. Thus began my association with the British musical renaissance. Meanwhile, I had become personally acquainted with many continental composers, and learned much by the simplest process of getting them to talk of their work. This began in the early years of the present century. My first meeting with Ravel, to mention only one, was more than 25 years ago, when we were both young men, and I have known some modern composers even longer. This means that I have, so to speak, grown up with modern music. As it grew, I grew with it. As I grew older it seemed to expand, and it was as if my own life were expanding with it. I take no credit for it. Nor will I suffer any blame. It simply happened like that. After 30 years of watching one new tendency after another from its very inception, it would be surprising if I did not feel each of them to be a family matter—almost a personal matter. I have lost none of my old allegiance to the classics. But their work is done. There will never be another note of Bach's music, nor Beethoven's, nor Wagner's. But here is constant growth, and increasing production. Who can say what new ideas each year may bring forth? True, many of them may have to be discarded, but even the discarding of them is life. If an art ceased to produce it would be extinct, despite a treasure-house stocked with classical masterpieces. That is why I am a "modernist."

In those days in London Russian music meant Tchaikovsky and French music meant mainly Saint-Saëns. Even Franck was not at all

An Organist's Symphony

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris A SYMPHONY by Marcel Dupré has had its first performance at the Straram Concerts. The excellent organist does not abuse his privileged position to impose his compositions upon us. It is at the service of others that he most often places his authority and virtuosity. It was then with the most cordial sympathy that one listened to this curious work.

The organ is such an impulsive and—let us say the word—unsupple instrument that it gradually imposes its own style upon its executants. An organist's composition can immediately be recognized among a thousand. The organ thrives on the mysterious feeling of continuity. As it is the only musical instrument, removed by its construction from human limitations, as it has inexhaustible bellows and an indefatigable mechanism, it slings without ever taking breath.

The organ, on the contrary, having only a limited breath, imposes its own style upon its executants. In this way, Marcel Dupré has here given us a work of great merit worthy of our whole consideration.

At the same concert, one admired the beautiful, pathetic tone of the violinist Fréchette, who interpreted with rare mastery the famous Hebrew rhapsody of Ernest Bloch, "Schéolomo," a melancholy piece that fills you with sadness, so fully does it contain the despair coming from the length of the ages and the depths of the being of an oppressed race.

Berth's "Andromède" "L'Heure Espagnol" of Maurice Ravel, boldly upholding the rights of good humor at the Opéra, seems to have caused in music a regrettable misunderstanding. One imagined a little too easily that the alias Gavur would become a comfortable place of refuge for humorists and the talking machine brings a permanent note into the very pleasant atmosphere of this entertainment, which met with a lively success.

The score which M. Roland Manuel has built round this cheerful fantasy is of a constant simplicity and good humor. It shows no meager courage on the part of its composer to have consented to write very simply the rather derogatory use made of mechanical music and the talking machine brings a permanent note into the very pleasant atmosphere of this entertainment, which met with a lively success.

There is, indeed, in the theme a sort of humorous, biting satire that does not bear the magnifying of a stage so vast and an orchestra so full. Further, they have as usual sacrificed the musical. That is to say, the text is intelligible to the audience. The instrumentation, which is moreover light, continually reveals the articulation of the singers. Also the rare words that manage to get over the footlights produce rather an absurd effect because the listener is not prepared to hear them. One need not look elsewhere for the rather disconcerting effect that may be left upon public of good will by this work which possesses charming qualities but which is not here seen in its best material conditions to compel the attention of the crowd.

Marcel Dupré the composer does not always escape from this professional pitfall. He develops the slightest theme endlessly, identifying himself with the same rhythmic design like a revolving dervish. But here at least is a musician who knows how to make use of the organ in its relation to the orchestra. That in which Alfredo Casella so completely failed in his "Concerto Ro-

bert's "Andromède"

There is, indeed, in the theme a sort of humorous, biting satire that does not bear the magnifying of a stage so vast and an orchestra so full. Further, they have as usual sacrificed the musical. That is to say, the text is intelligible to the audience. The instrumentation, which is moreover light, continually reveals the articulation of the singers. Also the rare words that manage to get over the footlights produce rather an absurd effect because the listener is not prepared to hear them. One need not look elsewhere for the rather disconcerting effect that may be left upon public of good will by this work which possesses charming qualities but which is not here seen in its best material conditions to compel the attention of the crowd.

Marcel Dupré the composer does not always escape from this professional pitfall. He develops the slightest theme endlessly, identifying himself with the same rhythmic design like a revolving dervish. But here at least is a musician who knows how to make use of the organ in its relation to the orchestra. That in which Alfredo Casella so completely failed in his "Concerto Ro-

bert's "Andromède"

There is, indeed, in the theme a sort of humorous, biting satire that does not bear the magnifying of a stage so vast and an orchestra so full. Further, they have as usual sacrificed the musical. That is to say, the text is intelligible to the audience. The instrumentation, which is moreover light, continually reveals the articulation of the singers. Also the rare words that manage to get over the footlights produce rather an absurd effect because the listener is not prepared to hear them. One need not look elsewhere for the rather disconcerting effect that may be left upon public of good will by this work which possesses charming qualities but which is not here seen in its best material conditions to compel the attention of the crowd.

Marcel Dupré the composer does not always escape from this professional pitfall. He develops the slightest theme endlessly, identifying himself with the same rhythmic design like a revolving dervish. But here at least is a musician who knows how to make use of the organ in its relation to the orchestra. That in which Alfredo Casella so completely failed in his "Concerto Ro-

bert's "Andromède"

There is, indeed, in the theme a sort of humorous, biting satire that does not bear the magnifying of a stage so vast and an orchestra so full. Further, they have as usual sacrificed the musical. That is to say, the text is intelligible to the audience. The instrumentation, which is moreover light, continually reveals the articulation of the singers. Also the rare words that manage to get over the footlights produce rather an absurd effect because the listener is not prepared to hear them. One need not look elsewhere for the rather disconcerting effect that may be left upon public of good will by this work which possesses charming qualities but which is not here seen in its best material conditions to compel the attention of the crowd.

Marcel Dupré the composer does not always escape from this professional pitfall. He develops the slightest theme endlessly, identifying himself with the same rhythmic design like a revolving dervish. But here at least is a musician who knows how to make use of the organ in its relation to the orchestra. That in which Alfredo Casella so completely failed in his "Concerto Ro-

bert's "Andromède"

There is, indeed, in the theme a sort of humorous, biting satire that does not bear the magnifying of a stage so vast and an orchestra so full. Further, they have as usual sacrificed the musical. That is to say, the text is intelligible to the audience. The instrumentation, which is moreover light, continually reveals the articulation of the singers. Also the rare words that manage to get over the footlights produce rather an absurd effect because the listener is not prepared to hear them. One need not look elsewhere for the rather disconcerting effect that may be left upon public of good will by this work which possesses charming qualities but which is not here seen in its best material conditions to compel the attention of the crowd.

Marcel Dupré the composer does not always escape from this professional pitfall. He develops the slightest theme endlessly, identifying himself with the same rhythmic design like a revolving dervish. But here at least is a musician who knows how to make use of the organ in its relation to the orchestra. That in which Alfredo Casella so completely failed in his "Concerto Ro-

bert's "Andromède"

There is, indeed, in the theme a sort of humorous, biting satire that does not bear the magnifying of a stage so vast and an orchestra so full. Further, they have as usual sacrificed the musical. That is to say, the text is intelligible to the audience. The instrumentation, which is moreover light, continually reveals the articulation of the singers. Also the rare words that manage to get over the footlights produce rather an absurd effect because the listener is not prepared to hear them. One need not look elsewhere for the rather disconcerting effect that may be left upon public of good will by this work which possesses charming qualities but which is not here seen in its best material conditions to compel the attention of the crowd.

Marcel Dupré the composer does not always escape from this professional pitfall. He develops the slightest theme endlessly, identifying himself with the same rhythmic design like a revolving dervish. But here at least is a musician who knows how to make use of the organ in its relation to the orchestra. That in which Alfredo Casella so completely failed in his "Concerto Ro-

bert's "Andromède"

There is, indeed, in the theme a sort of humorous, biting satire that does not bear the magnifying of a stage so vast and an orchestra so full. Further, they have as usual sacrificed the musical. That is to say, the text is intelligible to the audience. The instrumentation, which is moreover light, continually reveals the articulation of the singers. Also the rare words that manage to get over the footlights produce rather an absurd effect because the listener is not prepared to hear them. One need not look elsewhere for the rather disconcerting effect that may be left upon public of good will by this work which possesses charming qualities but which is not here seen in its best material conditions to compel the attention of the crowd.

Marcel Dupré the composer does not always escape from this professional pitfall. He develops the slightest theme endlessly, identifying himself with the same rhythmic design like a revolving dervish. But here at least is a musician who knows how to make use of the organ in its relation to the orchestra. That in which Alfredo Casella so completely failed in his "Concerto Ro-

bert's "Andromède"

There is, indeed, in the theme a sort of humorous, biting satire that does not bear the magnifying of a stage so vast and an orchestra so full. Further, they have as usual sacrificed the musical. That is to say, the text is intelligible to the audience. The instrumentation, which is moreover light, continually reveals the articulation of the singers. Also the rare words that manage to get over the footlights produce rather an absurd effect because the listener is not prepared to hear them. One need not look elsewhere for the rather disconcerting effect that may be left upon public of good will by this work which possesses charming qualities but which is not here seen in its best material conditions to compel the attention of the crowd.

Marcel Dupré the composer does not always escape from this professional pitfall. He develops the slightest theme endlessly, identifying himself with the same rhythmic design like a revolving dervish. But here at least is a musician who knows how to make use of the organ in its relation to the orchestra. That in which Alfredo Casella so completely failed in his "Concerto Ro-

bert's "Andromède"

There is, indeed, in the theme a sort of humorous, biting satire that does not bear the magnifying of a stage so vast and an orchestra so full. Further, they have as usual sacrificed the musical. That is to say, the text is intelligible to the audience. The instrumentation, which is moreover light, continually reveals the articulation of the singers. Also the rare words that manage to get over the footlights produce rather an absurd effect because the listener is not prepared to hear them. One need not look elsewhere for the rather disconcerting effect that may be left upon public of good will by this work which possesses charming qualities but which is not here seen in its best material conditions to compel the attention of the crowd.

Marcel Dupré the composer does not always escape from this professional pitfall. He develops the slightest theme endlessly, identifying himself with the same rhythmic design like a revolving dervish. But here at least is a musician who knows how to make use of the organ in its relation to the orchestra. That in which Alfredo Casella so completely failed in his "Concerto Ro-

bert's "Andromède"

There is, indeed, in the theme a sort of humorous, biting satire that does not bear the magnifying of a stage so vast and an orchestra so full. Further, they have as usual sacrificed the musical. That is to say, the text is intelligible to the audience. The instrumentation, which is moreover light, continually reveals the articulation of the singers. Also the rare words that manage to get over the footlights produce rather an absurd effect because the listener is not prepared to hear them. One need not look elsewhere for the rather disconcerting effect that may be left upon public of good will by this work which possesses charming qualities but which is not here seen in its best material conditions to compel the attention of the crowd.

Marcel Dupré the composer does not always escape from this professional pitfall. He develops the slightest theme endlessly, identifying himself with the same rhythmic design like a revolving dervish. But here at least is a musician who knows how to make use of the organ in its relation to the orchestra. That in which Alfredo Casella so completely failed in his "Concerto Ro-

bert's "Andromède"

There is, indeed, in the theme a sort of humorous, biting satire that does not bear the magnifying of a stage so vast and an orchestra so full. Further, they have as usual sacrificed the musical. That is to say, the text is intelligible to the audience. The instrumentation, which is moreover light, continually reveals the articulation of the singers. Also the rare words that manage to get over the footlights produce rather an absurd effect because the listener is not prepared to hear them. One need not look elsewhere for the rather disconcerting effect that may be left upon public of good will by this work which possesses charming qualities but which is not here seen in its best material conditions to compel the attention of the crowd.

Marcel Dupré the composer does not always escape from this professional pitfall. He develops the slightest theme endlessly, identifying himself with the same rhythmic design like a revolving dervish. But here at least is a musician who knows how to make use of the organ in its relation to the orchestra. That in which Alfredo Casella so completely failed in his "Concerto Ro-

bert's "Andromède"

There is, indeed, in the theme a sort of humorous, biting satire that does not bear the magnifying of a stage so vast and an orchestra so full. Further, they have as usual sacrificed the musical. That is to say, the text is intelligible to the audience. The instrumentation, which is moreover light, continually reveals the articulation of the singers. Also the rare words that manage to get over the footlights produce rather an absurd effect because the listener is not prepared to hear them. One need not look elsewhere for the rather disconcerting effect that may be left upon public of good will by this work which possesses charming qualities but which is not here seen in its best material conditions to compel the attention of the crowd.

Marcel Dupré the composer does not always escape from this professional pitfall. He develops the slightest theme endlessly, identifying himself with the same rhythmic design like a revolving dervish. But here at least is a musician who knows how to make use of the organ in its relation to the orchestra. That in which Alfredo Casella so completely failed in his "Concerto Ro-

bert's "Andromède"

There is, indeed, in the theme a sort of humorous, biting satire that does not bear the magnifying of a stage so vast and an orchestra so full. Further, they have as usual sacrificed the musical. That is to say, the text is intelligible to the audience. The instrumentation, which is moreover light, continually reveals the articulation of the singers. Also the rare words that manage to get over the footlights produce rather an absurd effect because the listener is not prepared to hear them. One need not look elsewhere for the rather disconcerting effect that may be left upon public of good will by this work which possesses charming qualities but which is not here seen in its best material conditions to compel the attention of the crowd.

Marcel Dupré the composer does not always escape from this professional pitfall. He develops the slightest theme endlessly, identifying himself with the same rhythmic design like a revolving dervish. But here at least is a musician who knows how to make use of the organ in its relation to the orchestra. That in which Alfredo Casella so completely failed in his "Concerto Ro-

bert's "Andromède"

There is, indeed, in the theme a sort of humorous, biting satire that does not bear the magnifying of a stage so vast and an orchestra so full. Further, they have as usual sacrificed the musical. That is to say, the text is intelligible to the audience. The instrumentation, which is moreover light, continually reveals the articulation of the singers. Also the rare words that manage to get over the footlights produce rather an absurd effect because the listener is not prepared to hear them. One need not look elsewhere for the rather disconcerting effect that may be left upon public of good will by this work which possesses charming qualities but which is not here seen in its best material conditions to compel the attention of the crowd.

Marcel Dupré the composer does not always escape from this professional pitfall. He develops the slightest theme endlessly, identifying himself with the same rhythmic design like a revolving dervish. But here at least is a musician who knows how to make use of the organ in its relation to the orchestra. That in which Alfredo Casella so completely failed in his "Concerto Ro-

bert's "Andromède"

There is, indeed, in the theme a sort of humorous, biting satire that does not bear the magnifying of a stage so vast and an orchestra so full. Further, they have as usual sacrificed the musical. That is to say, the text is intelligible to the audience. The instrumentation, which is moreover light, continually reveals the articulation of the singers. Also the rare words that manage to get over the footlights produce rather an absurd effect because the listener is not prepared to hear them. One need not look elsewhere for the rather disconcerting effect that may be left upon public of good will by this work which possesses charming qualities but which is not here seen in its best material conditions to compel the attention of the crowd.

Marcel Dupré the composer does not always escape from this professional pitfall. He develops the slightest theme endlessly, identifying himself with the same rhythmic design like a revolving dervish. But here at least is a musician who knows how to make use of the organ in its relation to the orchestra. That in which Alfredo Casella so completely failed in his "Concerto Ro-

bert's "Andromède"

There is, indeed, in the theme a sort of humorous, biting satire that does not bear the magnifying of a stage so vast and an orchestra so full. Further, they have as usual sacrificed the musical. That is to say, the text is intelligible to the audience. The instrumentation, which is moreover light, continually reveals the articulation of the singers. Also the rare words that manage to get over the footlights produce rather an absurd effect because the listener is not prepared to hear them. One need not look elsewhere for the rather disconcerting effect that may be left upon public of good will by this work which possesses charming qualities but which is not here seen in its best material conditions to compel the attention of the crowd.

Marcel Dupré the composer does not always escape from this professional pitfall. He develops the slightest theme endlessly, identifying himself with

RADIO PLAYHOUSE

The Listener Speaks

Settling Belgian Radio

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EW WHITE has been radiocasting his popular organ recitals from the studios of his school in New York for a year now, and the program at 10:30 p. m. last Friday, through WJZ and associated stations, celebrated this first anniversary. Mr. White chose for the occasion several pieces which, according to the many letters he receives from admirers, are general favorites.

It was stated that over 75 per cent of the requested numbers are classic, rather than popular. It appears that Albert Ketelby's "In Perfect Harmony" is in demand, most of all. This is, of course, a purely descriptive work though the central theme is a melody of considerable beauty. Mr. White is especially expert in producing the imitations of characteristic sounds upon his instrument and this talent has evidently had much to do with the selection of his request numbers by his radio audience.

Two other compositions definitely tending themselves to this treatment were also included in the program. These were Lladro's "Music Box" and the more humble "Whistler and His Dog." It was said that many listeners had written to tell Mr. White that their own dogs had been deceived by his lifelike imitations of barks.

Many Victor Herbert songs are constantly requested but, one only was included at this time. It is "Ah, Sweet Mystery of Life." Admirers of the more sentimental type of music were offered "The Rosary," while more classic tastes were satisfied with Handel's "Largo" and Fritz Kreisler's "Schon Rosmarin."

According to this period through WJZ, came two good programs. At 10 o'clock the Armstrong Quakers offered a good program of light works, including some numbers from "Wildflower" and "Music in May." The male quartet contributed "Sing to Me, Sing" and "Sweet Sue."

In the half-hour preceding this the Philco Light Opera Company entered upon the first part of Rudolph Friml's tuneful and colorful "Kalinka." Apart from the opening description of the setting little was heard from the announcer, as much of the dialogue between the musical numbers was included. D. M.

The Commission

UPON the inability of some radiocasting stations to maintain a constant frequency, the Federal Radio Commission blames much of the heterodoxy and cross-talk interference that still prevails. Determined to require stations to employ devices that will keep them from deviating, the Commission is licensing those reported to be straying for restricted periods and is giving them due notice that they must increase the efficiency of their transmitters.

Reports of deviations are being investigated and drastic action against them is threatened. Fourteen stations, most of them in the far West, were issued only temporary licenses until June 15 and have been served notice that they will be haled before the Commission for public hearings if they fail to improve their emissions.

Certain proved deviations that have persisted resulted last week in refusal to renew the licenses of four stations, namely, WHBB, Philadelphia; WSDO, Middletown, O.; WAAD, Cincinnati; O.; WSM, Salisbury, Md. They are now off the air.

The Commission is also in the process of announcing a tightening of restrictions upon the deviating stations, "the action of the Commission and the stand it has taken with regard to the elimination of interference from careless or improper operation of stations has required a great deal of courage. In most of the stations, there are many thousands of dollars invested. Many of the stations are operated by business concerns and are invaluable to those concerns as advertising media. No doubt, a strenuous effort will be made to secure the renewal of licenses in practically all cases."

"The Commission's position, according to the act of its general counsel, is that the only way to eliminate undesirable broadcasting is to make effective use of the ax."

Station Transfer Opposed

Another practice against which the Commission is aiming is the transference of licenses or rights under licenses in violation of Section 12 of the Radio Act. Two recent examples were the changes in ownership of KGFH, Glendale, Calif., and KMIC, Inglewood, Calif., without first securing the consent of the Commission. Both stations were summarily ordered off the air by WJZ, Kansas City, which previously had gone through two successive transfers without permission. These stations may get hearings, but meanwhile the Commission would not renew their licenses as of May 1.

"There have been many cases," the Commission says, "in which the ownership of stations has changed without the matter having been properly called to the attention of the licensing authority. The right to operate a broadcasting station is personal. It pertains only to an individual or corporation holding a license, the rights or privileges of which, under the law, may not be assigned or transferred without the written consent of the Radio Commission."

"This provision was widely included in the Act in an effort to give the Commission power to keep the control of radio communication in capable hands, willing to properly serve the public. If it were not for this provision, unscrupulous parties whom the Commission does not see fit to license might, by purchase, acquire licenses or rights thereunder, which practice, in the opinion of the Commission, would be detrimental to the public. Through purchase of licenses, these individuals, in order to broadcasting, and communication might be acquired in violation of the law; and it would be possible for aliens or their representatives, or even alien governments or the representatives thereof, to come into control of radio stations contrary to the intention of Congress."

M. MAURICE LIPPENS, Belgian Minister of Railways, Telephones and Telegraphs, has drawn up a bill which will settle many questions that were up till now "up in the air" for radio fans.

A "National Belgian Radio Institute" is the main organization the Belgian Minister proposes in his bill to take care of radio matters. The institute will be a public body, organized for a term of 12 years which he intended making diplomatic a career.

for London June 7 on the Olympic to take up his duties as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

Henry Dawes, who graduated a year ago from Williams College and who has been employed as a clerk with an oil company in Columbus, O., will be his uncle's private secretary. He said he intended making diplomatic a career.

Vienna Celebrates Good-Will Day by Mothers' Concert

MARIANNE HAINISCH, Former President's Mother, Meets 2000 Poor Women

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—"Good-Will Day" has

now become an established custom in Austria, for nowhere is unbroken peace more necessary for recovery than in Central Europe, where the extremes of war sufferings were endured.

Mrs. Elsa Carlyle Smythe, one of the initiators of the Good-Will Day committee, offered a prize for the best essay on "International Friendship" by children under 14 years old.

In announcing the winners to an audience of some 250 young folks she took the opportunity to read them the message of friendship and brotherhood sent out every year from the children of Wales to those of every other land under the sun. One little Hungarian boy, the winner of the first prize, turning away from his father's soldier's career, says: "I would like to be a priest, for then I would not have to kill anyone!"

It was a happy thought on the part of the Good-Will Day committee to include in their celebrations a free concert for some 2000 poor mothers of Vienna on Mother's Day. These women, many of whom were too poor ever to venture into the theaters or concerts of the city, were for once in their lives guests of honor. They came, dressed in their meager best, but all with a piece of good lace on their heads, or a silk handkerchief. To crown the occasion, Marianne Hainisch, mother of the former President of Austria, founder of Mother's Day, and one of the best-loved women in the country, was present.

Whenever national safety requires it, the Minister will be allowed to confiscate radio sets and prohibit certain radio communications. Any violation of the statutes of the new law will be punished by a fine from \$6 to \$60 and imprisonment ranging from one week to one year, as well as confiscation of the radio sets.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBF" is Columbia Broadcast; "WCCB" is WCCB, Charlotte; "Chain" is "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific" is the National Broadcast Company, whose designation is "Chain-Pacific," when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, the call letters are given. All stations are eastern, except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR JUNE, 1929

Concert Artists

Maria Karsene, coloratura soprano (Libby-WIJZ Chain transcontinental). She of the vocal gymnastics in company with orchestra under Claude Debussy's "La Mer" to the series "Around the World with Libby."

Jules Braun (WEAF Chain). He is now master of ceremonies in NBC Concert Bureau. Hour introducing May Green, June 1. Hour with Bob Hope, June 8. Samuelle, Pollack, Madriguera and Gittel Erastini, June 10.

Symphonic Music

"Wishes" (Coward) — WEAF, WEEL, WTC, WJAF, WTAC, WCHS. "Educational Selections" typifying the enchanting and varied performances of the WJAF Chain, transcontinental when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, the call letters are given. All stations are eastern, except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

POSTAGE STAMPS

1010 DIFFERENT STAMPS

</

EUROPE · ASIA · AFRICA · AUSTRALIA · NEW ZEALAND

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Germany

HAMBURG/KREIS HALBERSTADT

All kinds of Excellent Sausages
Ham and JUERGENS Fleischwaren
Hamburg/Kreis Halberstadt
Käsebutter Käse und Schinkenpasta

Holland

AMSTERDAM

This travelling Grocery Shop calls at
your door and can fill all your orders at
once.



Service and Quality Combined
Shipandler

J. CASPARIS VAN DER LAAG
71 Overtoom. Phone 81525

PIANOS: *Rutherford* *Saxton*

HARMONIUMS: *Liebig*

Tuning—Repair *Wolffmann*

R. WYNBERG, 50 N. Keizersgracht
Phone 52262

J. A. STRAUSS

P. O. Box 924

PRODUCE BROKER & AGENT

PHOTOGRAPHER

R. H. DE JONG
78 Wittevrouwestraat 78

Architectural and exterior industrial
portraits and groups in own studio

Engravings

FRIESENVEEN

DE LANGE & JONKER

Florense (Twente)

DAMASK—LINEN—COTTON GOODS

Lingerie factory; direct delivery to private
persons. Agents: *Wolffmann*, *Green*, *Wolff*

AKCE STELLINGENHOFSTRAAT 67

Leeuwarden

THE HAGUE

ELECTRIC PRINTING

G. H. VAN DER BOOM

CONRADAKADE 2 & 2

Tel. 50735

The Hague

Italy

FLORENCE

THE BLUE SHOP

JOVANNI BACCANI

Artistic Florence Gallery. Publisher

Florentine Christmas Cards and articles

10 VIA VIGNA NUOVA

SUSINI AND SACCHETTI

Florentine Leather

1/4 BORGOGNIONI

Writing Sets and Stationery

Bookcovers, Bags, Purses

CARLO PIERI AND CO.

TEA ROOM

PANTRY, CONFECTORY,

Speciality of the house

11 VIA TORNABUONI

COURTYARD TEA ROOM

American Tea Room and Circulating Library

For Tea, Books, Magazines, News, etc.

Closed from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

PALAZZO ANTINORI

PIAZZA ANTINORI

MAUDE REDDIE

Furniture, Antiques, Curios, Silks, Linens

Orders specially executed

3 Via Tornabuoni (Mezzanine)

Adele Aiazzi Fantechi

Dresses, Mantles, Hats

Tel. 20745 17 Via Tornabuoni, first floor

Sweden

GOTHENBURG

PRINCE of WALES

Gentlemen's Outfitters

8: a. Hammarstr. 44, Gothenburg

Telephone 34538

STOCKHOLM

When in Stockholm

Don't forget to pay a visit
to the house for

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING and
OUTFITS

Footwear, Travelling Equipment

PAUL U. BERGSTROMS, A.B.

13 Hotorget, 24 Drottninggatan

54 Hornsgatan

"The Oldest and Largest House"

for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia

Holmbloms

NORMALMSTORO

Firma Sven Myrstedt

5 Kungsgatan

CARPETS, CURTAINS
TAPESTRIES

Books—Magazines—Stationery

A. B. Biblioteksbokhandeln

Biblioteksgatan 12

A. B. John V. Löfgren & Co.

Silk, Woollen and Cotton Goods

FREDGATAN 3

HAVE you renewed your sub-

scription to the Monitor?

Prompt renewal insures your

receiving every issue, and is a courtesy

greatly appreciated by The Christian

Science Publishing Society.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Switzerland

BERNE

You find in our stores a
large assortment of

High Grade

Confectionery

SUCH AS

Home Made Toffees

Royal Marsh Mallow

Chocolate, Creams, Candies

of every description

"MERCURE"

All Leather Articles

for Riding and Travelling

Book-Covers Made to Measure

Repairs Promptly Attended To

H. THIELERT, Saddler

Thunstrasse 12, Berne, Switzerland

Tel. Chr. 1131

WATCHES,

GOLD & SILVERWARE

You find a Large Assortment at

Zigerli & Cie

SPITALGASSE 14

Green Watches, Pates, Phillips & Co., Geneva

I can my

PERAMBULATOR

only from

BANDI-MARBACH

Kramgasse 59, Berne
taxis the baby

PHOTO HOUSE

AESCHBACHER

Kotak—Zeiss

Christofelgasse 4

Zytglockenlaube 4

Anton Waltisbühl & Co.

Marktgasse 36

Telephone Bw. 4544

Remington Typewriters

Standard Portables, Noiseless

Office Furniture

ARNOLD HOFER'S W.W.E.

EPICERIE

Plätzli 11

ZURICH

Arnold Hofer's W.W.E.

EPICERIE

Plätzli 11

High Class Footwear

CONFISERIE FRANCIS

Restaurant Francais

Union

is renowned for its

EXCELLENT CUISINE

Amphitheatre 10

Prop. M. Stauber-Willmann

Pensionnaires are accepted.

Mrs. A. Vollenweider

Epicerie Fine

12 Mombijoustrasse 12

Tel. Chr. 6663

FRITZ SCHMIDT

Great Furniture House

Moderate prices.

M. Marzill

Telephone Chr. 1602

All Sorts of Books
obtainable from

A. FRANCKE

Bubenstr. 6, Berne, Switzerland

All Leather Articles
for Travelling, etc.

O. DANNER

Kramgasse 19.

Tel. Chr. 1865

COAL, WOOD & BENZINE

J. WYSS & CO. A. G.

Schwanegasse 5

Telephone Bollwerk 1840

Union of South Africa

BRAKPAN

JAS. KINGHORN & SON

Brakpan, Transvaal.

Comfort & Value in Footwear

for Ladies, Gentlemen & Children

REPAIRS.

HOWIE'S TESTED SEEDS

Tested for quality and germination.

Wool, cotton, flax, hemp, etc.

ST. LUCIA

Phone 3039 & 1723

CAPE TOWN

MORTON'S B

DAILY FEATURES

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Florida

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Georgia

SAVANNAH

EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL



129 BULL STREET

ROGERS

One Minute Biographies.



Who: HARRISON GRAY OTIS.

Where: The United States.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: An American statesman. He was a nephew of James Otis, son of Samuel A. Otis, Boston merchant and younger brother of the Revolutionary patriot. Young Otis attended the Boston Latin School, then, in accordance with the accepted practice, crossed the river to Harvard College, where he was accorded many honors. A few years later he was admitted to the bar and invited to become a partner of Judge John Lowell, a privilege which he accepted without hesitation, although he was obliged to borrow the money to purchase his law library. For a brief period he followed a military career, and, while captain of a company of light infantry, enjoyed the task of escorting General Washington on that great man's entrance into Boston in 1789. But Otis's opportunities were to lie, not along a military, but along a political path.

He played a leading part in Federalist Party politics, both state and national. Succeeding Fisher Ames in Congress, he was placed in the position of antagonist of Thomas Jefferson. Consequently, to Otis came the embarrassment of having to help choose between Jefferson and Aaron Burr in the disputed election of 1800. Though constantly in Congress during the War of 1812, he steadily opposed "Mr. Madison's War." Having laid himself open to criticism of disloyalty because he had supported the Hartford Convention, he was yet elected to the United States Senate in 1817. He resigned his seat only to become a candidate for Mayor of Boston.

Today we remember Harrison Gray Otis as a stately, reserved, aristocratic figure, secure in his family traditions and in the advantages of his education; cultured and refined, he was superb as host amid the square, wide, distinguished elegance of his Boston mansion, which still stands on Cambridge Street, in Boston. As an orator he was eloquent. Was he not chosen at the age of 23 to deliver the Independence Day oration in his native city?

THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. Where has the small size United States currency been in use for years? — *Editorial* 20
 2. Which party in the recent election in England gained 1,000,000 votes but lost 150 seats? — *Editorial Page Feature* 20
 3. In what American city has an official reduced his salary from \$12,000 to \$1? — *News Section* 20
 4. In what college does a member of the student body serve as one of the trustees? — *Educational Page* 20
 5. What is the meaning of "in-cognito"? — *Word a Day* 20

Grade Yourself

What Is Your Percentage?



THE BIRDS AND BEASTS WERE THERE

"King Penguin," one of the denizens of the London Zoo, is soon to participate in an animal radiocast in celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the Zoological Gardens.

Giantic Incubator

A giant incubator in use on an Ontario (Canada) farm is capable of hatching 20,000 chickens at a time, taking the place of more than 1000 sitting hens.

B. & A. Signals

Signal lights so bright that they can be seen a mile away even in bright sunlight are being installed on the Boston & Albany Railroad.

London Rents

Rental values in the retail shop district of London have increased from 4s. to 28s. per square foot since 1900.

Early Street Lighting

In 1524 all householders in Paris were ordered to keep lamps burning in the front of their houses after 9 o'clock at night.

American Postage

About 35,000,000 2-cent postage stamps are used every day in the United States.

THE FAMOUS CRYSTAL RESTAURANT

Eighteen Years on the Square

The Home

Is the Only Competitor

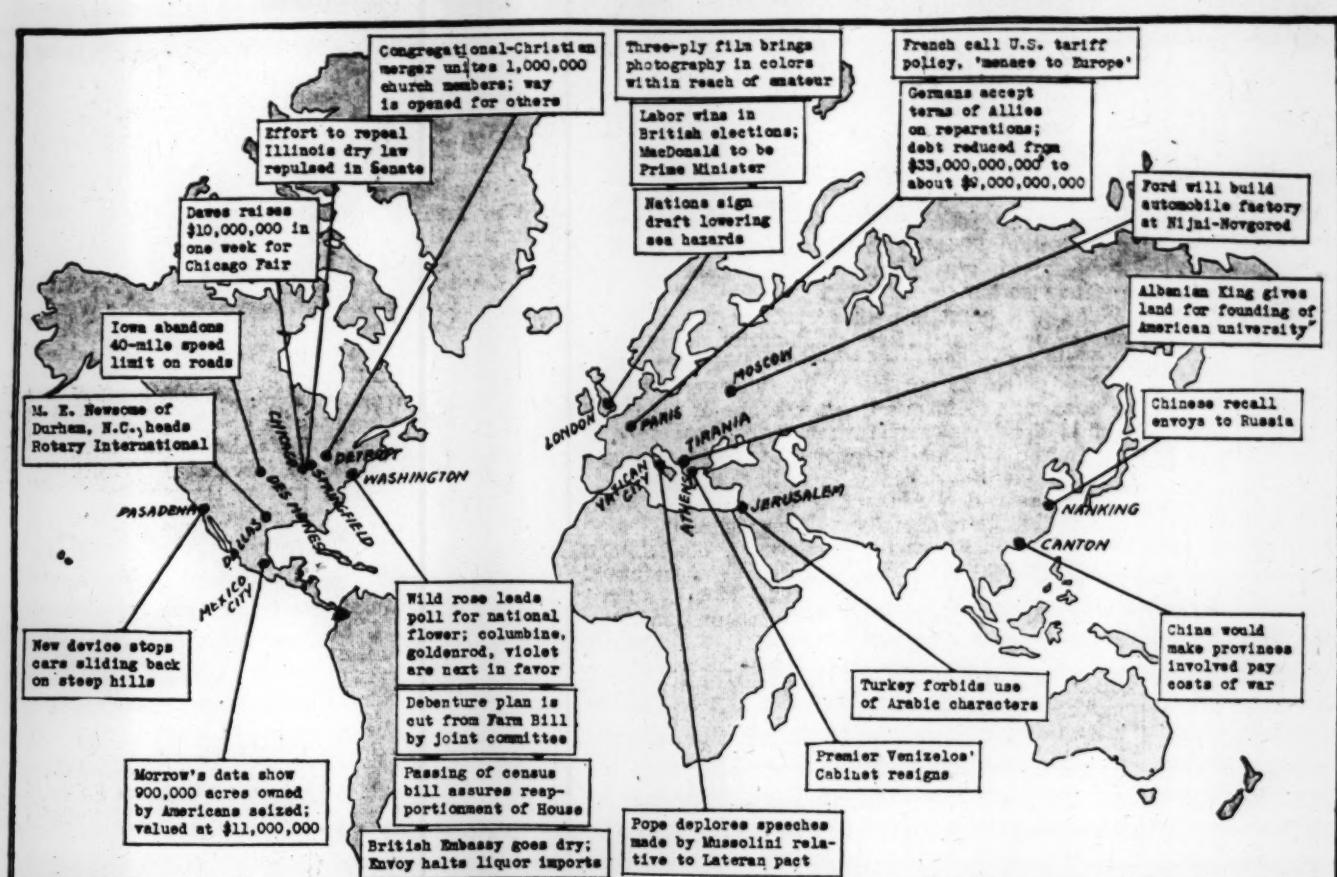
545-547 PENN STREET

Also Annex 547 PENN STREET

408-12 E. Broughton St.

Phones 380-381

World News of the Week at a Glance



The Pugpups

Manchester, Eng.

In October, 1927, a girl of 19 who lives at Chelford, Cheshire, decided that something had to be done to stop the litter nuisance in rural England. Writing to the papers might help, she fancied; but really something more definite was required than exhortations to the public to do the right thing with litter.

So this young lass decided to establish a society of her own and she named it the "Pick-Up-Glass-Pick-Up-Paper Society" and from the initials she extracted the descriptive "Pugpups."

First of all she enrolled members of her own family in the society, binding them with a pledge to pick up all litter seen about the lanes and meadows of the place where she lived. The other obligation of membership was to develop an interest in the work among others.

Soon a few friends were added to the membership roll and then the movement spread to the village school and the 60 scholars presently had interested more than 500 persons in the project. A badge for the society was designed by the girl's father.

First, the Chelford Women's Institute adopted the idea and several national women's organizations are now sponsoring the work.

Incidentally, the founder of this new movement is desirous of remaining anonymous.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: A prominent educator says boys should be taught to sing. True, but it's so hard to get them in the bathtub.

Arkansas Gazette: General Motors Reports Gain in Cash in Hand-Headline. Some customer didn't have a used car to trade in as the down payment.

London Opinion: "Necessity is the mother of invention," a critic reminds us. And when small children ask awkward questions, invention is the necessity of mother.

We take him out in the car with us. I am learning to use the typewriter. This is my second letter on it and my first to the Mail Bag.

Alexandria C.

London, England
Dear Editor:
I have often felt inclined to write a letter to the Mail Bag, but it's always found it difficult to do.

Have you ever visited in London? It's a jolly place to live in. London lies in a valley, fringed with hills. It covers over a 100 square miles and has a population of about 7,000,000. The chief historical buildings of London are the Tower, which was built to command the bridge, St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey, which has been the coronation church of our kings and queens from the time of Edward the Confessor to George V.

London's greatest market is Covent Garden. It has one of the finest displays of fruits, flowers and vegetables in the world. About 5 or 6 in the morning is the time to see the market. Such a struggling, shouting and elbowing—for everyone is in a hurry to get his goods and be off! There are many foreigners in London, and they congregate in colonies in different parts of the city. The French live at Soho, the Italians at Saffron Hill, and the Chinese at Limehouse.

I should like to have some pen friends in America and other countries, so if any boys about my age (16) see this letter and wish to write me, I will gladly answer their letters.

Robert B.
We quite agree.—Ed.]

Minneapolis, Minnesota
Dear Editor:
This is my first letter to the Mail Bag so I will tell you something of my home city, Minneapolis. It is well known for its parks and lakes. In the state of Minnesota there are over 10,000 lakes. The Mississippi River runs through the city and near here are Minnehaha Creek and Falls, which gave Longfellow his inspiration for Hiawatha.

My favorite sports are swimming and golf. I should like to hear from boys all over the world.

Curtis P.

Answering Letters
If you are sending in a letter in answer to a Mail Bag letter, inclose postage for forwarding, and a little note giving your own full name and address. The postage rate is 2 cents to Canada and most South American countries, 5 cents to most other countries. 2 cents equals 1 penny.

If you are writing from outside the United States, inclose postage separately. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

What Maxim?

London, Ontario, Canada
Dear Editor:
The Christian Science Monitor comes to our home every morning. In it I have seen the Mail Bag and I think it is very interesting. May I write something about my home city?

London is a flourishing city in western Ontario, with a population of 70,000. Because of our numerous maple trees, it is called the "Forest City." There are several large well-kept parks and playgrounds. There are many fine buildings in London, but it is really a city of homes. We are proud of our University of Western Ontario, and our school which ranks among the finest in Ontario. London is the home of many churches and I attend First Church of Christ, Scientist, which is on a main street near a beautiful park.

London is a flourishing city in western Ontario, with a population of 70,000. Because of our numerous maple trees, it is called the "Forest City." There are several large well-kept parks and playgrounds. There are many fine buildings in London, but it is really a city of homes. We are proud of our University of Western Ontario, and our school which ranks among the finest in Ontario. London is the home of many churches and I attend First Church of Christ, Scientist, which is on a main street near a beautiful park.

London is a flourishing city in western Ontario, with a population of 70,000. Because of our numerous maple trees, it is called the "Forest City." There are several large well-kept parks and playgrounds. There are many fine buildings in London, but it is really a city of homes. We are proud of our University of Western Ontario, and our school which ranks among the finest in Ontario. London is the home of many churches and I attend First Church of Christ, Scientist, which is on a main street near a beautiful park.

London is a flourishing city in western Ontario, with a population of 70,000. Because of our numerous maple trees, it is called the "Forest City." There are several large well-kept parks and playgrounds. There are many fine buildings in London, but it is really a city of homes. We are proud of our University of Western Ontario, and our school which ranks among the finest in Ontario. London is the home of many churches and I attend First Church of Christ, Scientist, which is on a main street near a beautiful park.

London is a flourishing city in western Ontario, with a population of 70,000. Because of our numerous maple trees, it is called the "Forest City." There are several large well-kept parks and playgrounds. There are many fine buildings in London, but it is really a city of homes. We are proud of our University of Western Ontario, and our school which ranks among the finest in Ontario. London is the home of many churches and I attend First Church of Christ, Scientist, which is on a main street near a beautiful park.

London is a flourishing city in western Ontario, with a population of 70,000. Because of our numerous maple trees, it is called the "Forest City." There are several large well-kept parks and playgrounds. There are many fine buildings in London, but it is really a city of homes. We are proud of our University of Western Ontario, and our school which ranks among the finest in Ontario. London is the home of many churches and I attend First Church of Christ, Scientist, which is on a main street near a beautiful park.

London is a flourishing city in western Ontario, with a population of 70,000. Because of our numerous maple trees, it is called the "Forest City." There are several large well-kept parks and playgrounds. There are many fine buildings in London, but it is really a city of homes. We are proud of our University of Western Ontario, and our school which ranks among the finest in Ontario. London is the home of many churches and I attend First Church of Christ, Scientist, which is on a main street near a beautiful park.

London is a flourishing city in western Ontario, with a population of 70,000. Because of our numerous maple trees, it is called the "Forest City." There are several large well-kept parks and playgrounds. There are many fine buildings in London, but it is really a city of homes. We are proud of our University of Western Ontario, and our school which ranks among the finest in Ontario. London is the home of many churches and I attend First Church of Christ, Scientist, which is on a main street near a beautiful park.

London is a flourishing city in western Ontario, with a population of 70,000. Because of our numerous maple trees, it is called the "Forest City." There are several large well-kept parks and playgrounds. There are many fine buildings in London, but it is really a city of homes. We are proud of our University of Western Ontario, and our school which ranks among the finest in Ontario. London is the home of many churches and I attend First Church of Christ, Scientist, which is on a main street near a beautiful park.

London is a flourishing city in western Ontario, with a population of 70,000. Because of our numerous maple trees, it is called the "Forest City." There are several large well-kept parks and playgrounds. There are many fine buildings in London, but it is really a city of homes. We are proud of our University of Western Ontario, and our school which ranks among the finest in Ontario. London is the home of many churches and I attend First Church of Christ, Scientist, which is on a main street near a beautiful park.

London is a flourishing city in western Ontario, with a population of 70,000. Because of our numerous maple trees, it is called the "Forest City." There are several large well-kept parks and playgrounds. There are many fine buildings in London, but it is really a city of homes. We are proud of our University of Western Ontario, and our school which ranks among the finest in Ontario. London is the home of many churches and I attend First Church of Christ, Scientist, which is on a main street near a beautiful park.

London is a flourishing city in western Ontario, with a population of 70,000. Because of our numerous maple trees, it is called the "Forest City." There are several large well-kept parks and playgrounds. There are many fine buildings in London, but it is really a city of homes. We are proud of our University of Western Ontario, and our school which ranks among the finest in Ontario. London is the home of many churches and I attend First Church of Christ, Scientist, which is on a main street near a beautiful park.

London is a flourishing city in western Ontario, with a population of 70,000. Because of our numerous maple trees, it is called the "Forest City." There are several large well-kept parks and playgrounds. There are many fine buildings in London, but it is really a city of homes. We are proud of our University of Western Ontario, and our school which ranks among the finest in Ontario. London is the home of many churches and I attend First Church of Christ, Scientist, which is on a main street near a beautiful park.

London is a flourishing city in western Ontario, with a population of 70,000. Because of our numerous maple trees, it is called the "Forest City." There are several large well-kept parks and playgrounds. There are many fine buildings in London, but it is really a city of homes. We are proud of our University of Western Ontario, and our school which ranks among the finest in Ontario. London is the home of many churches and I attend First Church of Christ, Scientist, which is on a main street near a beautiful park.

London is a flourishing city in western Ontario, with a population of 70,000. Because of our numerous maple trees, it is called the "Forest City." There are several large well-kept parks and playgrounds. There are many fine buildings in London, but it is really a city of homes. We are proud of our University of Western Ontario, and our school which ranks among the finest in Ontario. London is the home of many churches and I attend First Church of Christ, Scientist, which is on a main street near a beautiful park.

London is a flourishing city in western Ontario, with a population of 70,000. Because of our numerous maple trees, it is called the "Forest City." There are several large well-kept parks and playgrounds. There are many fine buildings in London, but it is really a city of homes. We are proud of our University of Western Ontario, and our school which ranks among the finest in Ontario. London is the home of many churches and I attend First Church of Christ, Scientist, which is on a main street near a beautiful park.

London is a flourishing city in western Ontario, with a population of 70,000. Because of our numerous maple trees, it is called the "Forest City." There are several large well-kept parks and playgrounds. There are many fine buildings in London, but it is really a city of homes. We are proud of our University of Western Ontario, and our school which ranks among the finest in Ontario. London is the home of many churches and I attend First Church of Christ, Scientist, which is on a main street near a beautiful park.

London is a flourishing city in western Ontario, with a population of 70,000. Because of our numerous maple trees, it is called the "Forest City." There are several large well-kept parks and playgrounds. There are many fine buildings in London, but it is really a city of homes. We are proud of our University of Western Ontario, and our school which ranks among the finest in Ontario. London is the home of many churches and I attend First Church of Christ, Scientist, which is on a main street near a beautiful park.

London is a flourishing city in western Ontario, with a population of 70,000. Because of our numerous maple trees, it is called the "Forest City." There are several large well-kept parks and playgrounds. There are many fine buildings in London, but it is really a city of homes. We are proud of our University of Western Ontario, and our school which ranks among the finest in Ontario. London is the home of many churches and I attend First Church of Christ, Scientist, which is on a main street near a beautiful park.

London is a flourishing city in western Ontario, with a population of 70,000. Because of our numerous maple trees, it is called the "Forest City." There are several large well-kept parks and playgrounds. There are many fine buildings in London, but it is really a city of homes. We are proud of our University of Western Ontario, and our school which ranks among the finest in Ontario. London is the home of many churches and I attend First Church of Christ, Scientist, which is on a main street near a beautiful park.

London is a flourishing city in western Ontario, with a population of 70,000. Because of our numerous maple trees, it is called the "Forest City." There are several large well-kept parks and playgrounds. There are many fine buildings in London, but it is really a city of homes. We are proud of our University of Western Ontario, and our school which ranks among the finest in Ontario. London is the home of many churches and I attend First Church of Christ, Scientist, which is on a main street near a beautiful park.

London is a flourishing city in western Ontario, with a population of 70,000. Because of our numerous maple trees, it is called the "Forest City." There are several large well-kept parks and playgrounds. There are many fine buildings in London, but it is really a city of homes. We are proud of our University of Western Ontario, and our school which ranks among the finest in Ontario. London is the home of many churches and I attend First Church of Christ, Scientist, which is on a main street near a beautiful park.

London is a flourishing city in western Ontario, with a population of 70,

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1929

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Russian Trade and Recognition

A N OLD maxim of trade, largely abandoned with the insomning of higher business ideals and greater business sense, was known as "caveat emptor"—"let the purchaser beware." It was intended to give the force of law to the theory that a buyer was expected to protect himself by especial astuteness and caution against what was in those days the common practice of sellers to take every possible advantage of an unwary purchaser. Nowadays the theory is abandoned, and in mercantile establishments of the better type the buyer knows that, however unreasonable may be his discontent with his purchase, he can usually rely upon the seller to make good. Indeed, in American business, at any rate, the maxim, "The purchaser is always right," has taken the place of "Let the purchaser beware."

One wonders, however, whether a new maxim may not be requisite for the protection and safeguarding of those American firms who, it is now announced, are about to do business to the extent of \$38,000,000,000 with the Russian Government. There are those, particularly in Great Britain, although individuals with like experience are not lacking in the United States, who would raise a warning hand and say, "Let the seller beware." Yet it is hardly to be believed that such concerns as the Ford Motor Company, the du Pont de Nemours Company, the McCormick Company, or the Radio Corporation of America would enter into great business contracts with the Soviet Government unless assured of their proper fulfillment. Certain it is that under existing conditions the American business house trading with Russia must understand that in the event of later difficulties arising it can look for no especial aid from its own Government, since no political relations exist between Washington and Moscow.

The assertion is made that the Soviet Government hopes, as a result of these far-reaching business associations, that its endeavor to secure political recognition from the Government at Washington may be materially assisted. Probably this is true. It would be highly improbable that intimate and extensive business relations between the two countries should not exert some influence upon the political attitude of the Federal Administration. If American business men find Russian officials straightforward and honorable in their business dealings, they will naturally attempt to impress upon Washington the theory that honor and good faith in political relations may likewise be expected. But if they find that their customers, while professing good faith, are seeking to undermine them and to overthrow their business, as the Soviet Government, through its relationship with the Third Internationale, steadily plans to overthrow the governments for which it professes friendship, the whole association will go down, destroyed by such evidences of bad faith.

More important than the question of the repudiation of the Russian debt, vastly more important than the form of government which Russia elects to maintain for its own purposes, is the question of the determination of Russian leaders to foment what they call the world revolution and to bring down friendly governments in the same chaos into which Russia fell. Until these leaders have disappeared from the picture, or the foreign policy of Russia is wholly amended, no amount of spending or of promising to spend money in the United States will advance that recognition which the Soviet Government so eagerly seeks.

Protect the Wild Flowers

NATURE lovers should do whatever they can to protect the wild flowers. Picking flowers is instinctive, and many persons gather them in armfuls, without stopping to consider that they may be doing great damage. Fires, agriculture and real estate development have depleted nature's gardens until some of the most attractive wild flowers are in danger of extermination. Many nature lovers aggravate the matter by pulling up the roots plants which would not be injured if the flowers were cut off with short stems.

The beautiful and fragrant trailing arbutus is always a great favorite among flower gatherers, and the dainty columbine, state flower of Colorado, has been picked so ruthlessly that it is no longer abundant except in the rugged country where travelers have difficulty in getting around. The California poppy, which used to be so abundant, is rarely found now in stretches of orange and gold.

Even in the South, the land of flowers, many of these nature's ornaments are being exterminated. The Franklin plant, beautiful magnolia-like flowering tree, has disappeared in the wild; and the Elliot plant of Carolina, an equally attractive ornamental shrub, is almost extinct. Even some of the well-known species of cactus from the southwestern deserts have been depleted to a great extent because there is a demand for them by the makers of confection.

All can help to prevent the flowers from becoming exterminated by refusing to pick any of the rarer varieties and by cutting others in such a manner that the plants will not be injured. People who own plots of ground should transfer to these such wild flowers as are growing on soil where they will be destroyed. Farmers should protect the flowers that grow along their fields

and pastures. These are not in the way for anybody, and if permitted, they will produce seed and perpetuate themselves. The wild flowers add greatly to the beauty and interest of every landscape.

The British "Constitution"

INA political system as flexible as that of Great Britain, with custom and not a written instrument of government determining what shall be done, the ambit of choice is sometimes not clearly defined. What the custom really is occasionally seems uncertain. Two important constitutional points which fall within this category have had attention called to them by the recent election.

The first point is with respect to the King's choice of a Prime Minister. It is not necessary that the King ask a retiring Prime Minister for advice as to his successor. The designation of a statesman to form a Cabinet is one of the few public decisions which the English sovereign can make without the advice of a responsible minister. It is a "great and critical act," Gladstone once declared, "the responsibility for which falls momentarily and provisionally" on the King. It is usually performed, Gladstone added, "with the aid drawn from authentic manifestations of public opinion, mostly such as are obtained through the votes or conduct of the House of Commons."

When Gladstone resigned in 1894 he was prepared, had the Queen consulted him, to recommend Earl Spencer as Prime Minister. The last interview between Gladstone and the Queen, however, did not mention the question of his successor. In 1880, Victoria did talk with Disraeli, who told her that Gladstone was inevitable. The Queen, however, sent first for Lord Hartington, leader of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons, and then for Lord Granville, the Liberal leader in the Lords. Both told her that they could not be Prime Minister, and then she sent for Gladstone. The sovereign may talk to the retiring Prime Minister, but need not. The Crown may receive full discretion in this respect, for the House of Commons is the final arbiter. It will accord its confidence only to a Prime Minister who can command a majority.

But should the House of Commons, rather than the electorate, determine the fate of the ministry? This is the second constitutional point. In 1868 the Conservative Party lost control of the House. Disraeli resigned without waiting for Parliament to meet. The Queen wrote to Mr. Gladstone: "The result of the appeal to the country is too evident to require its being proved by a vote in Parliament, and the Queen entirely agrees with Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues in thinking that the most dignified course for them to pursue, as also best for the public interests, was immediate resignation." In 1874, when the Liberals lost a general election, Gladstone followed the Disraeli precedent, but he had some doubts as to its constitutional correctness. "It is Parliament," he declared, "not the constituencies, that ought to dismiss the Government, and the proper function of the House of Commons cannot be taken away from it without diminishing somewhat its dignity and its authority."

When he lost his majority in 1923, Stanley Baldwin waited to meet Parliament. He was fortified by Lord Salisbury's precedent in 1892. Mr. Baldwin resigned after the House of Commons had adopted an amendment to the Address declaring it to be essential "that Your Majesty's Government should possess the confidence of this House and of the country." In 1892, the House of Commons had by a similar amendment called for the resignation of Lord Salisbury. There are, therefore, precedents on both sides. Mr. Baldwin elected to follow the Disraeli precedent and resigned. Ramsay MacDonald at once acceded to the Premiership, and at the request of the King proceeded to form a Government before the convening of Parliament.

The Wealth of Women

BELIEVE it or not, the time may not be far distant when the newspapers will be publishing their stock tables on the women's pages!

The fact is that the wealth of the United States and, to a comparable extent, of Britain and Canada is very definitely tending to come under feminine control; and the end is not yet. Last year, for example, 139 American women paid taxes on incomes in excess of \$500,000 as against 123 men in this category, while 44 women paid taxes on incomes of more than \$1,000,000, as against 42 men. Besides being the beneficiaries of 80 per cent of the \$95,000,000 of life insurance in force in the United States and Canada, women today comprise the majority of stockholders in numerous of the large corporations, including the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, the United States Steel, and others, and are, according to the researches of Lawrence Stern & Co., actively managing their own financial interests.

Today the women of the United States control

more than 41 per cent of the Nation's wealth,

while the women of England own at least 30 per cent of the national wealth, and the trend is maintained at the present rate will make them dominant in the financial community in another decade or two.

All of this is very interesting, but isn't it largely theoretical, at least as regards what happens to the money after it has been placed in the family bank account? As the General Federation of Women's Clubs recently observed, nine out of every ten purchases, from the loaf of bread to the new automobile, have always been made by women. And if women prove as expert at handling the national budget as they have at handling the family budget, everything will be all right, if not, perhaps, a little better.

Hope for Film Independents

SINCE the conference of the motion picture industry held in New York in October, 1927, nothing has so raised the hopes of independent film exhibitors as the Federal Trade Commission's "cease and desist" order recently served upon a group of 100 California film houses known as the West Coast Theaters.

The recently issued order, briefly, demands that the members of this California theater cor-

poration discontinue "combining among themselves to compel distributors and producers of motion picture films to refuse to sell or lease films to competitors of West Coast Theaters, Inc."

The three groups chiefly concerned in the 1927 conference—the producer-distributors, the affiliated distributors, and the independent exhibitors—went on record as agreeing that a number of practices long in use in the motion-picture industry constituted unfair trade procedure. In the order served in California, the West Coast Theaters are required to stop many of the very methods that were condemned at the conference.

Ownership of film theater chains changes so often through mergers that it is not clear whether the interests now in control of the West Coast Theaters are responsible for the charges brought by the Government. But that is beside the actual point in this case, for the real event at issue is whether or not the alleged unfair trade practices can be outlawed.

Assuming that the defendants, instead of obeying the order, go to the Circuit Court of Appeals, and assuming further that the Federal Trade Commission's order is eventually enforced by the courts, a far-reaching precedent will be established, a precedent that has long been awaited in the motion-picture industry.

It was hoped in many quarters that the film industry would abandon, by agreement, the many practices decided on at the conference to be unfair. Other industries, with the co-operation of the Federal Trade Commission, have regulated themselves in this manner. Now there is prospect that through court action some, at least, of these admittedly unfair practices shall be made unlawful.

Solving Traffic Problems

THE increase in the road traffic of the British Isles has proceeded for some years, and is advancing now at a phenomenal pace. The total mileage of all roads in Great Britain today is 178,914 miles, and the contributions to the road fund from motor taxation have more than doubled since 1922. There are in London alone no fewer than 5000 omnibuses plying for hire, carrying last year 1,917,000,000 passengers. The immense volume of traffic to which these figures testify is in many ways an indication of national vigor and well-being, but it does unhappily involve two undesirable consequences, namely, congestion upon the roads and, in the larger cities, a chronic pandemonium caused by strident and irritating motor horns and defective or defectively loaded vehicles. The first of these evils might perhaps have been left to be removed by a vigorous prosecution of the schemes of road development which all parties appear to favor, but the second has imperatively called for special attention.

The conference on traffic noises and dangers, presided over by Sir Henry Maybury has, in the report which it has just issued, divided the preventable noises caused by vehicular traffic into two classes. It proposes to eliminate the first class by a regulation under the Motor Cars Act forbidding the use of vehicles that are either defective in any part or are overloaded or defectively loaded. The second class of noise, that proceeding from the use of motor horns, proved more difficult of treatment, for the conference found it impossible to discover any method of differentiating between melodious and strident horns, since many horns can apparently be made to produce any kind of note, whether strident or musical. The conference therefore suggests that these strident notes should be sounded only in rural areas and during the daytime, for at night the headlights offer efficient warning. Only in very exceptional circumstances should the horn of a standing vehicle be sounded. In connection with the prevention of collisions at crossroads it is recommended that traffic on a minor road should give way to traffic approaching on a major road.

One point of some importance concerned with the volume of traffic the conference did not consider. This is the effect of traffic vibration on the stability of property. In some parts of the country excessive vibration produced by traffic is having a most regrettable effect upon buildings of great historic and architectural interest. One of the most notable of these is Wells Cathedral; another is Lincoln Cathedral, where at least one of the buttresses of the chapter house is "settling," as a result of the development of heavy motor and omnibus traffic through the Minster Yard. In circumstances like these it is extremely desirable that such traffic should be diverted on to by-pass roads at the earliest possible moment.

Random Ramblings

Physical science has discovered how to make 140 useful products from corn. Contrasted with the one useless product, now prohibited, these odds of 140 to 1 put corn on a still higher level.

Now the "Lone Eagle" has turned sea gull! In acquiring and operating a motor yacht appropriately named Mouette he proves himself equally at home on water or in air.

Those persons who still have hitching posts in front of their homes had better not be too hasty in disposing of them, as they may soon be useful for hitching little Zeppelins to.

The suburbanite who is striving to keep one jump ahead of a lawn, a hedge and six well-assorted rows of weeds has his own ideas of the need for "farm relief."

With 18,522,767 telephones listed in the United States at the end of 1927, one of the most used phrases in America is undoubtedly "Number, please."

Persia, protesting proposed increases on her products by the new United States tariff, puts her foot down hard on rugs.

As airplanes become more common, will "No roosting" signs become as numerous as the "No parking" notices?

"Everyone a player," is said to be the goal of music industries, but what will the neighbors think?

Industrial scholars are now looking forward to the vacation period.

Bound to go—the parcel post package.

Mr. Smithers on Installment Buying

MMR. SMITHERS was convinced that in arriving home at exactly the moment when he did arrive, he had probably done the most opportune thing of his career. As he stepped onto his front porch he heard a monologue issuing from the living room, and on entering found a Volute Young Man engaging Mrs. Smithers's close attention. In one hand the V. Y. M. held a mechanical-looking contrivance, and with the other he gesticulated freely, indicating extensive purposes for which the gadget could be made to serve.

As Mrs. Smithers murmured a perfunctory introduction, the salesman made a "brief pause for station announcements," and then breezed on with renewed fluency. From his oration one deduced that, barring a few trifles like steam heat and electric lights, this remarkable tool he was selling would in time retire from the market a dozen or more dependencies that were now feebly serving the public. The fact that it would apparently reduce necessary household effects to such a minimum impelled Mr. Smithers to comment dryly that it was a pity they had already bought a houseful of furniture.

Ignoring this remark as having no bearing on the subject, the salesman continued chanting the merits of the Electro-Wonder-Worker, "invention's most ingenious device," adding impressively: "A million satisfied users speak for themselves."

"That ought to be enough," agreed Mr. Smithers.

"Yes, indeed," beamed the V. Y. M. "And the pretty thing about this little contraption," stroking it fondly, "is that you can do everything but go to town on it."

At this, Sam Smithers essayed cheerfully: "Well, I feel relieved to hear that. I've just made the last payment on my car, but I'm not quite ready to junk it yet." Then remembering his own early vacation days when he had the World's Compendium of Interesting Facts, he added kindly: "You'll probably sell a lot of those—to people that need 'em. As for ourselves, we're pretty well caught up on deferred payments and I would suggest that."

Mr. Smithers had halted the flow of sales talk, temporarily, but he hadn't quenched it. The V. Y. M. interrupted him with the assurance that, "if Mr. Withersberg pardons, Smithers, slow on names but I never forget a face"—would avail himself of the opportunity to get one of the two remaining unsold machines, never again would he, Mr. Smithers, have to polish his own shoes; never again would Mrs. Smithers be compelled, laboriously to beat an egg unsalted by the greatest little invention that the discoveries of natural science had conferred on modern housekeepers.

"And you are under no obligation to us for leaving it in your home for a few days, in order to get better acquainted with it. My customers always tell me they never miss the ten cents a day it costs to own one of these. Now where shall I put it? Right here on the table or—"

But Mrs. Smithers was, as the Scots say, "born canny." She decided to reserve her decision on the matter for another day and she managed to get in a word tactfully that told the enthusiastic young man he had missed a sale. However, she softened her refusal by passing him a plate of freshly made cookies.

It was pleasant to see one, so recently, and seriously intent on equipping his home efficiently, now regarding himself with the light refreshments, and with such singlemindedness of purpose as to leave the plate in practically no need of further cleansing. As the boy—for he was scarcely more than that—edged to the door, Mrs. Smithers unobtrusively slipped another cake into his pocket. One summer, when she and Sam were engaged, the funds for the ring that now shone on her finger had been achieved from the sales of the World's Compendium. In recollection of this fact, no salesman ever received an entirely curt dismissal from her.

When the erstwhile caller had gone, presumably to scatter sunshine in other Electro-Workerless homes, Mr. Smithers took up the subject protestingly.

"This is getting to be a nuisance. Not a day passes but some chap who's a smoother talker than I am comes into the office and tries to convince me I'm unhappy because I don't own the thing he's selling. First, he creates a need—or tries to, and then he offers to supply the need at so much a week or month or lifetime. I've developed so much sales resistance, I refused to take my own hat from a check boy today. And as for missing the ten or fifty cents a day it costs to own all these thingumbobs, it isn't

strangers also to the work done in little more than two years by the Council for the Preservation of Rural England—work that is now shared by similar, more recently founded bodies for Wales and Scotland. There has been nothing fussy or fantastic about that work; there has been, especially, no attempt to treat new building, new roads, advertisements, development in general as if they were mere evils that could be prevented and ought to be prevented.

By this means the councils have won the confidence not only of all in sympathy with their ends, but also of many who might have been disposed to scoff. But in choosing the surer they have chosen the slower method. The awakening of public opinion always takes time, and time always costs money. All the more reason, therefore, for welcoming with profound gratitude the gift, and still more, perhaps, the opportunity conferred by Mr. Penrose's munificence.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Monitor.

Why "Run Down" the Farmer?

It is high time that someone arose to the defense of that beautiful tradition of song and story about "the happy farmer." Dean Cooper of the Kentucky College of Agriculture enters the lists at a propitious moment.

Why put figurative rags on the farmer? Why hold him up to public gaze as a simpleton who loses money every year, but stays on the farm just the same? Why call him a peasant and picture him as something that he isn't? This very act of "running down" the farmer and his calling has been responsible for a lack of demand for farm land and a diminishing of property values, Dean Cooper contends.

Agriculture, says Mr. Cooper, soon may be the only occupation where a man can be "his own boss." Certainly nothing can equal the independence of farm life, where one's work and efforts are gauged entirely by one's aims and desires. Certain basic matters must be altered before the farmer's calling can be considered ideal; it is true, and surely he is entitled to "relieve" us as much as any other major industrialist. But he is no poverty-stricken wretch, without hope or happiness.

Farmers don't write books or plays depicting gloom, wretchedness and misery as natural concomitants of rural life. They buy their radios, books, magazines, automobiles, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, electric milkers, tractors and everything else that playrights and authors buy—and more, too—with money earned from supplying the rest of us with food and clothing. If material possessions make one happy, the farmer should laugh for joy. He is the city's best customer. Publishers know he is well-read, and politicians have discovered that he is intelligent.

Why shouldn't